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DREYFUS CASE IN NEW HANDS.

Trial Revision Bill Finally Passes the French Senate by a Large Majority.

NO HOPE FOR PRISONER.

Effect Will Be to Keep the Matter Entirely in the Hands of Opponents in the Army.

SEEK FOR ROYALIST PLOTS.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

Paris, March 1.—Premier Dupuy's new trial revision bill was taken up and examined in detail by the Senate today and finally passed by a vote of 158 to 131, after several ineffectual attempts had been made to modify its provisions. The government majority on the final vote was somewhat larger than the ministry really anticipated.

It now remains for the United Court of Cassation to decide whether the evidence before the criminal section is sufficient to warrant a new trial.

Of course, after yesterday's debate, the result today was a foregone conclusion, but the final debate was instructive.

Premier Dupuy's bill, which is now a law, simply gives the Court of Cassation the right to decide that Dreyfus shall be tried again by a court-martial.

M. Bernard brought forward an amendment giving the Court of Cassation the right to decide absolutely upon any case brought before it. In fact, Bernard's amendment would give the court the right to try Dreyfus, thus taking the case beyond the reach of the hostile element in the army.

M. Guerin pointed out the impossibility of the Bernard amendment, because under the constitution the Court of Cassation has no legal right to decide upon the facts of any case, but only to determine whether such facts justify a revision of a former trial.

Finally, Bernard's amendment was lost, amidst laughter, by an overwhelming majority.

Effect on Dreyfus Case.

It is perfectly evident there is no possible intention on the part of the government of taking jurisdiction over the Dreyfus case out of the hands of the army. If Premier Dupuy's bill had really been a law of circumstances, designed to constitute an absolutely impartial court to try the Dreyfus case, Bernard's amendment would have been possible. In reality, this reform in the procedure of the Court of Cassation affects Dreyfus' chances slightly. If the Court of Cassation grants a revision Dreyfus will be tried again by a court-martial, and will doubtless be convicted a second time.

M. Guerin, President of the Senate commission having the new revision bill in charge, kindly argued it would be unfair to force a trial on Dreyfus except by his peers in the army.

It is impossible to believe in the present state of feeling the army would permit any court-martial to acquit Dreyfus. It is fully impossible to believe any Ministry could be strong enough to take the case out of the army's hands.

The Senate meets on Friday for the election of a President to fill the vacancy created by the elevation of M. Loubet to the Presidency of France. Beranger is said to aim at election by conciliating the Dreyfusards. M. Constans, the present French Ambassador at Constantinople, will be the Republican candidate. He has one advantage in his absence from the scene of the contest.

Duel Is Still Imminent.

The seconds of M. Beranger met Beaurepaire's seconds today in an effort to come to some understanding. Beranger's seconds admitted he should not have accused Beaurepaire of selling articles on the criminal chamber of the Court of Cassation to the newspapers. Since Beaurepaire has denied having received payment for the articles Beranger's seconds were willing to withdraw the word "sold" and substitute the word "furnished." Beaurepaire's seconds were not satisfied with this concession and the duel between the elderly men may still take place.

Sixteen more search warrants were issued today against members of the various monarchical leagues, but nothing of importance was seized.

The interrogation of Deroulede and Marcel-Habert is still going on.

François Coppée, interviewed on his new play, "Coupable," today, affected absolute indifference to his literary offspring, saying he is too much involved in politics. "Coupable" is in rehearsal at the Ambigu Theater.

Search for Royalist Plots.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, March 1.—The police today searched the residences of the officials and members of the League of the French Fatherland, the League of the Rights of Men, and Baron Legoux, President of the Bonapartist committee, numbers of documents, books, and accounts were seized and the offices of the league were closed.

The most important papers were found at the residence of Baron Legoux, who is the representative of Prince Victor Napoleon.

An interview with M. Buffet, the representative of the Duke of Orleans, was published here today. M. Buffet declares that the Orleanists have made no advances to politicians or officers, but he admits that the Duke of Orleans would be pleased to profit by a time of trouble to gain his ends.

M. Buffet adds, however, that the Duke never intended to use force.

The police, it is announced, have seized only one important document during the searches recently made. It related to the selection of a politician and providing him with funds and a title. The document also touched on the question of the appointment of a prominent anti-Dreyfus General as Minister of War, but the General himself was not implicated.

DOUBLES THE SPEED OF SHIPS.

Italian Inventor Soon to Make a Public Trial of a New Screw Propeller.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rome, March 1.—Sig. Cordosa, a distinguished Italian inventor, announces he has invented a screw propeller which will double the speed of ships at half the present coal consumption. He will not give details, but has convinced capitalists of Turin far enough to organize a big stock company to test the invention. The first trial is soon to occur at Genoa.

STEAMER LABRADOR A WRECK.

Goes on the Irish Coast, but All Are Rescued—Agoncillo a Passenger.

Halifax, N. S., March 1.—[Special.]—The big passenger steamer Labrador of the Dominion line, which sailed from this port on Tuesday morning of last week, bound to Liverpool via Moville, has been wrecked on the Irish coast and all on board were saved. Agoncillo was one of the passengers.

The Labrador had fifty-six passengers on board, was commanded by Captain Erskine, and carried a crew of 100 officers and men.

The news of the disaster was confirmed at a late hour by the receipt of a cablegram from Liverpool by A. G. Jones & Co., Halifax, agents of the Dominion line. The cable message read:

"Labrador total loss, all hands saved."

The lost steamer's passengers included twenty in the saloon, sixteen in the second cabin, and twenty in the steerage.

Besides Agoncillo the other saloon passengers were:

W. R. Cuthbertson,	H. Tetley,
Nathan Mercer,	J. W. McLaren,
G. D. Bowles,	M. P. Chisholm,
Charles Brien,	E. F. Wilkinson,
W. W. Stanley,	A. J. Gorris,
W. A. Huestis,	Lieutenant Hardman,
Charles Leigh Jr.,	A. E. Holin,
S. A. McLeon,	Gilbert Wintle,
L. E. Prowse,	Mrs. J. Greenshields.

Most of these named came from Upper Canada and the United States to board the Labrador here.

The Labrador was due at Moville yesterday. The cargo from Halifax consisted of 1,200 barrels of apples and 294 tons of general cargo, including forty-one packages of cordage and 2,858 bales of wood pulp.

The Labrador was a steel steamer, 2,908 tons net, 4,737 tons gross, and was built by Harland & Wolff at Belfast in 1891; length, 401 feet; breadth, 47 feet; depth, 28 feet; engines, 650 horse power.

DECIDES LAKE-FRONT CASE.

Judge Hammond of Cleveland Directs Jury to Return Verdict for the Railroads.

Cleveland, O., March 1.—Judge Hammond decided the celebrated lake front case in the United States Circuit Court today by instructing the jury to return a verdict for the railroads.

The court held that the contract of Sept. 13, 1849, between the city and the Big Four railroad, by which the latter secured the right to the use of Bath street, gave the railroad exclusive and irrevocable right to that street and to its accretions made by the filling in of the lake shore along the street.

This was the main point involved in the case, the city maintaining that the Council had no authority to make the contract of 1849, that the contract of that year was accordingly void.

The lake-front case was started by the city in 1892, to recover the possession of property extending from Front street to the lake from the river to Water street. The use of Front street, formerly Bath street, was granted to the Big Four railroad by the contract of 1849, as a compensation for which the city received $15,000 in stock. Since that time the railroads have filled in along the lake shore, so that the narrow strip of land, originally only wide enough for a street, has become a tract about fifty-five acres in extent and worth millions of dollars.

The Lake Shore, Pennsylvania, and Cleveland and Pittsburg railroads have acquired the use of the property with the Big Four, and the four railroad companies were defendants in the ejectment proceedings.

The city will carry the case to the United States Court of Appeals.

SIGNS OF GERMANY'S GOOD WILL

Washington Correspondent of the North German Gazette Explains the Order from Berlin.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—[Special.]—Opinion in official German circles as to the action of Germany in withdrawing warships from the Philippines can be understood from a statement by the Washington correspondent of the North German Gazette tonight, which says:

"A more impressive evidence of the trust put by Germany in the United States by placing the interests of the German citizens in the Philippine Islands under American protection could hardly be imagined. Some of the good friends of Germany will in all likelihood not neglect the opportunity to criticise the action of the Berlin Foreign office in the light of a weak retreat before this country.

"These friends would do well to remember that Germany has the best and strongest army in the world, besides a powerful navy and a well filled treasury. It was in the consciousness of her strength that Germany resolved to put a final stop to those mischievous attempts to disturb the good relations existing between the two countries since the days of Frederick the Great.

SEE AN EXAMPLE IN CHICAGO.

New York Citizens Meet to Adopt Measure to Combat Street Railway Grab.

New York, March 1.—[Special.]—Lenox Lyceum was filled tonight by residents of Amsterdam avenue, who had gathered to protest against the Amsterdam avenue grab and to indorse Senator John Ford's bill for the relief of that thoroughfare. Among the speakers was Senator Ford. He said that when two corporations had tied up the Legislature of the State it was time to look about and see where the people stood, and asked what they were going to do.

A voice shouted: "Follow Chicago," and the audience broke into cheers.

"Yes," said the speaker, "if the people of Amsterdam avenue would exercise a little of the spirit of the people of Chicago I believe it would have a good effect."

"Yes, and use the ropes, too," yelled a man in the rear of the hall. This remark also was greeted by cheers.

SERUM CURE FOR PNEUMONIA.

German Scientist Claims to Have Discovered a Remedy for the Disease.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Berlin, March 1.—Professor Wasserman, one of Professor Koch's ablest pupils, is believed to have discovered a serum for the cure of pneumonia. He inoculated rabbits with pneumococcus bacillus, which is generally believed to cause pneumonia, and with the serum thus gained he inoculated mice suffering from pneumonia. A subsequent series of experiments showed it was in the red marrow of the bones the antitoxin is produced, and that the red marrow taken from a human corpse dead from pneumonia and used as serum will cure mice infected with that disease. Accordingly it is hoped this serum will have the same satisfactory results in human beings.

CHOATE AT HIS NEW POST.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Southampton Extends an Official Welcome—Mayor and President of the Chamber of Commerce Refer to Renewed Cordiality Between the Two Nations — New Minister Accepts Greeting as a Harbinger of Practical Friendship.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, March 1.—Ambassador Joseph H. Choate arrived at Southampton on the St. Paul this afternoon. He was received by Ridgley Carter, Second Secretary of the American Embassy, in the unavoidable absence of Henry White, Chargé d'Affaires, who was present at the Queen's drawing-room. The corporation of Southampton, headed by the Mayor and accompanied by the American Consul and leading merchants of the port, proceeded on board the St. Paul to present an address of welcome to the new Ambassador, who was looking the pink of health and in good spirits. Mr. Choate delivered an admirably graceful and tactful reply. The impression made by Mr. Choate's well chosen and well turned phrases and his agreeable and dignified presence was instantaneous. He was warmly applauded, and the Mayor of Southampton observed:

"He is every inch an Ambassador and seems as if he were born in the diplomatic service. It is astonishing how these able Americans adapt themselves so perfectly at once to positions for which it is thought a life of training is necessary in the old world."

Mr. Choate's allusions to Queen Victoria, uttered with evident feeling, touched the audience more than anything. Every one who had a chance shook him warmly by the hand and bade him welcome, while he beamed delightedly upon them and replied with a few grateful words.

In welcoming the Ambassador the Mayor said he was proud to be Mayor of Southampton in order to welcome such a distinguished guest, accredited as Ambassador from the great country, America. He also spoke of the cordial relations between the two countries.

Welcomed at Southampton.

The President of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce presented the new Ambassador with an address, tendering him the most cordial welcome, and saying:

"Your arrival in the magnificent St. Paul, which recently did such signal service in your navy, gives unique interest to the occasion, and forcibly reminds us of the facilities afforded the commerce of the two countries and the cordiality and friendship whereby we recognize that your nation is akin to us in common ancestry, language, and pursuits."

Mr. Choate replied in a short speech of thanks, saying in part:

"The ports of New York and Southampton are now closely united by the great steamships plying between them, like the shuttles of a weaver's loom, connecting them by imperishable bonds. This mutual commerce, interchange, and travel will do more to strengthen the ties which already unite the two countries than anything else can do.

"If the men and women of your country could visit my country as freely as ours do yours the good understanding which now exists would never fail.

"Southampton has a special significance for Americans, as it was the point of departure of the Mayflower on the historic voyage which was to end in planting a new nation. It proved to be the first great departure of the English race from their island home and island life. They went to take possession of the continent waiting to be subdued and replenished. The God in whom they trusted prospered the good work. They carried with them the English Bible, the common law, the idea of representative government, and liberty of the individual.

"Springing from this stock, a republic of seventy millions, allied in blood, institutions, interests, and hopes of the future, stretches across the Atlantic the right hand of fellowship, and is ready to meet the mother country more than half way in everything which will tend to promote the common good of the two nations and the general welfare of mankind.

Marvelous Change of Time.

"The Mayflower of 1620 and the St. Paul of today furnish a symbol of the marvelous change which time has wrought. The crazy little bark of 180 tons bearing beneath its deck the fortunes of a race, putting in for repairs at Dartmouth and Plymouth, hardly strong enough to hold together across the Atlantic, landed its hundred heroes and heroines, after more than four months, on a rock which was to be the cornerstone of American freedom. Today the representative of their descendants traverses the same seas in a single week, in a mighty cruiser just converted from a swift engine of war to a welcome messenger of peace, itself an emblem of that sea power upon which the destinies of the Anglo-Saxon race depend.

"As I go to present my letter of credence from the President to your illustrious sovereign, who, after more than sixty years, still reigns supreme over the hearts of her subjects and commands the affectionate admiration of my own countrymen, as their ever steadfast and faithful friend, I accept your cordial greeting as the harbinger of that practical friendship which is henceforth to control and govern the conduct of the two nations."

Has a Pleasant Voyage.

The Ambassador said he had the pleasantest voyage imaginable, having come in for the calm after the storm.

"I have nothing particular to say to my countrymen, having left them so recently. By the way [this with a laugh], have there been any revolutions since we have been on the sea?" He was assured no events of the kind had occurred, but that Rudyard Kipling's illness was the event which most excited American feeling since he left.

"I do pray he may pull through. The world cannot afford to lose him," said Mr. Choate.

Passengers interviewed said the voyage was not eventful. Ambassador Choate went about freely among the saloon passengers, speaking on every topic except his mission. All he would say on that was: "I hope I may draw closer the bonds between the United States and our kinsmen."

Accompanied by Second Secretary Carter and Mr. Hodson, clerk to the Embassy, Mr. Choate left Southampton on a special train at 5 o'clock. On reaching Waterloo a large gathering of American merchants in London and others welcomed him. He shook hands with several on the platform. He then drove to Claridge's Hotel, where he will stay until he secures a house. He will inspect Lord Curzon of Kedleston's house at Carlton House terrace today and probably will rent it.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR URUGUAY.

Senor Cuestas, Former President of the Senate, Chosen as Chief Executive.

Montevideo, March 1.—Señor Cuestas has been elected President of Uruguay.

[Cuestas was President of the Uruguayan Senate at the time of the assassination of President Borda, of Uruguay, in August, 1897, and assumed the Presidency ad interim. He was afterwards appointed Provisional Governor of Uruguay.]

CABINET CRISIS AT MADRID.

Premier Sagasta Presents the Resignations of the Ministers to the Queen Regent.

Madrid, March 1.—Premier Sagasta has handed the resignation of the ministry to the Queen Regent.

The Cabinet crisis is expected to last for two or three days, as it will be necessary for the Queen Regent to consult with the Presidents and other political leaders.

In the meanwhile the Chambers will adjourn until a new ministry is formed.

The ministerialists hope the Queen Regent will support Señor Sagasta and dissolve the Chambers.

The Queen Regent has begun consultations with the principal statesmen and party leaders respecting the Cabinet crisis. Tomorrow she will see Marshal de Campos and Lieutenant General Azcarraga.

The Spanish Cabinet is made up of the following officials:

Premier and Minister of Public Works—Don Praxedes Sagasta.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Duke de Almodovar del Rio.

Minister of Justice—Don Alejandro Groizard.

Minister of War—Lieutenant General Correa.

Minister of Marine—Commodore Ramon Aunon.

Minister of the Interior—Don Trinitario Ruiz y Capdepon.

Minister of Finance—Don Joaquin Puigcerver.

ITALY'S DEMAND ON CHINA.

Asks for a Sphere of Influence Covering Two-thirds of the Province of Chekiang.

London, March 1.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says:

"Italy's demand upon the Chinese government for a lease of San Mun Bay as a coaling station and naval base, on the same conditions as those under which Germany holds Kiao Chou, includes a demand for a concession of three islands off the coast of Chekiang Province, with the right to construct a railway from San Mun Bay to Po Yang Lake and preferential mining and railway rights within a sphere of influence covering the southern two-thirds of Chekiang Province.

"An Italian cruiser is now anchored off San Mun and it is believed that Great Britain approves the Italian demand.

"The Belgian Minister, Baron De Vinck de Deux Orp, has asked the Tsung-li-Yamen for a concession at Han Kow to construct a terminus for the Lu Han railway.

"Increasing unrest prevails throughout the Shan Tung peninsula, where the Yellow River floods, it is estimated, have reduced two millions of people to starvation. Unrest is especially great near I-Chau-Fu, Shan Tung Province, where further complications might easily lead to German intervention, which would probably take the form of occupation of Ngan Tung Wei, a good roadstead near I-Chau-Fu. The whole tendency of German policy in China appears directed towards an effective occupation of Germany's sphere of interest."

Rome, March 1.—The government intends to send a squadron in charge of an Admiral to San Mun Bay, in the Province of Che Kiang, a ninety-nine-year lease of which has been granted to Italy by the Chinese government. The newspapers are full of the importance of the concession.

ALLEGES PLOT AGAINST ALGER.

General Boynton Says There Exists a Conspiracy to Oust the Head of the War Department.

St. Louis, Mo., March 1.—[Special.]—The Washington correspondent of the Globe-Democrat sends the following:

An interview today given by General H. V. Boynton will attract wide attention. It uncovers a conspiracy. His revised statement is in part as follows:

"The time seems opportune for the exposure of certain facts which have come to light regarding the origin of the attacks on the War department. These facts relate to a deliberate agreement early in the war between certain newspaper proprietors for the purpose of destroying the prestige which, it was clearly foreseen, would be won by President McKinley if the war was successful.

"According to a man acquainted with the facts, these editors met in Washington about May 1, four or five in number, to discuss the situation. A member of the National Democratic committee was also in consultation.

"It was agreed that a direct and concerted attack should be opened upon Secretary Alger and the whole War department, and prosecuted upon the pretense of guarding the interests of the private soldiers.

"The President was to be generally supported, and only criticised for retaining an inefficient Secretary in case he failed to respond to their demands to crucify him."

SAMPSON RETURNS TO HAVANA.

American Officers Determined to Stop Sale of Liquor to Private Soldiers.

Havana, March 1.—The United States armored cruiser New York, flagship of the north Atlantic squadron, Rear Admiral Sampson commanding, and the United States battleship Indiana have arrived here.

General Maximo Gomez yesterday visited the graves of General Antonio Maceo and of Lieutenant Gomez, the son of the Cuban commander, who was killed at the time Maceo was drawn into an ambush and slain.

The American military authorities in Cuba are attempting to make the American soldiers here teetotalers by stopping the sale of beer at post exchanges and closing the bars in Havana and Marianao for selling beer or wine to privates or non-commissioned officers. The proprietors of such places are fined $500, but are allowed to reopen after three days on giving bonds.

As matters stand now, the American soldiers cannot get drink, not even beer, without breaking the law or forcing some one else to break it.

MRS. LOGAN MUCH BETTER.

She Has Improved Considerably and Is Considered Out of Danger, Though Weak.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The condition of Mrs. Logan, the widow of General Logan, who has been seriously ill from grip and other complications, has improved considerably. She is now said to be out of danger, but is extremely weak.

[Mrs. William F. Tucker, wife of Major Tucker, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Lakes, and daughter of Mrs. John A. Logan, left for Washington yesterday in response to a telegram saying Mrs. Logan is ill with grip.]

Will Settle a Boundary Dispute.

Santiago de Chile, March 1.—There are rumors of a direct arrangements being arrived at in the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina, public opinion to the contrary.

GIVE HOPE FOR THE POPE.

SURGEONS SAY HE MAY OUTLIVE MORNING'S OPERATION.

Found Necessary to Remove a Hematic Cyst from the Lumbar Region of the Aged Pontiff, but He Bears Up Well and No Immediate Danger Is Anticipated Unless Complications Result—Kings and Queens Telegraph Their Sympathy.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rome, March 1.—The Pope's illness is the exclusive topic of conversation and comment here. The agitation is intense. The papers are eagerly read, and telegrams from all the sovereigns of Europe are received continually at the Vatican.

The Emperor of Austria and the Queen Regent of Spain have wired their sympathy, and yesterday King Humbert requested Premier Pelloux to inform him hourly of the Pope's condition.

I have spoken to the papal domestic prelate, who confirmed the generally accepted rumor that the illness originated when the Pope, desiring relaxation after a fatiguing audience, remained two hours in the Vatican gardens, despite the bitter north wind. This resulted in an acute pain in the chest and right side.

Dr. Lapponi called into consultation the celebrated surgeon, Mazzoni, who found the Pope suffering from a hematic cyst in the right lumbar region. The Pope passed a restless night, and this morning Mazzoni operated on the cyst. No chloroform was administered owing to the extreme weakness of the patient. Chloride of ethyl was applied and the Pope bore the painful operation without wincing, all the time murmuring prayers. The surgeon was assisted by Monsignors Anegli Micialtelli, Merry Delval, and the faithful valet, Pio Entra.

No Immediate Danger.

I have interview Dr. Mazzoni, who appeared much touched with the fortitude of the aged Pontiff. He said:

"No immediate danger is apprehended, unless pneumonia or bronchitis supervene. The Pope is extremely weak, but is upheld by his indomitable spirit and is perfectly conscious of the gravity of his case. I hope the Pontiff's constitution may overcome the crisis. The turning point of his malady is expected tonight."

The Palatine Guard is under arms and the Vatican presents a scene of the greatest apprehension. All celebrations for the Pope's birthday coronation have been remanded and the Cardinal Vicar will order public prayers.

There is great activity among the Cardinals, who are already planning for a conclave should Leo's illness result in a fatal termination. Archbishop Ireland, who left for Paris, is expected back immediately. Should Leo die the choice of a Pope is expected to lie between Cardinal Oreglia, who will continue the policy of Leo, and Cardinal Gotti, a barefooted Carmelite monk, who is renowned for his saintly qualities. But conclaves have ever been fruitful of surprises.

Physicians Are Hopeful.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Rome, March 1.—Drs. Mazzoni and Lapponi, when they left the Pope's apartments at 5 o'clock, expressed satisfaction at the condition of his Holiness. They said his temperature was 99.5.

After the surgeons had completed the operation the Pope was in excellent spirits and even joked with them. His Holiness slept two hours during the day.

At 6 o'clock Drs. Mazzoni and Lapponi again visited him and found that the pain caused by the operation had so far abated as to allow his Holiness to lie on his back. At that hour his temperature was lower and his general condition satisfactory.

During Dr. Mazzoni's visit the Pope asked him how many female patients were accommodated at the Hospital of St. John, of which Dr. Mazzoni is the chief surgeon, and he inquired regarding the work done at the hospital by the Sisters of Mercy. He begged Dr. Mazzoni to inform the Sisters that he blessed them, knowing that they were praying for him and for his recovery.

Unless complications, of which there is no apprehension, should set in, Dr. Mazzoni will not return to the Vatican until tomorrow morning.

The following official bulletin was issued:

His Holiness underwent an operation at 10 o'clock this morning for the removal of a long-standing cyst, which suddenly broke and inflamed. His Holiness bore the operation remarkably well, although it was impossible to use chloroform. The Pope's condition is now fairly satisfactory.

MAZZONI.
LAPPONI.

An official bulletin issued at 5 o'clock this evening says:

The Pope's pulse is excellent and the general conditions are satisfactory in the part operated upon. All is proceeding regularly.

MAZZONI.
LAPPONI.

The hematic cyst, it is stated, had been forming, probably, for thirty years. Preceding the operations the Pope said to the surgeons:

"Do you want to play these tricks upon me at my age?"

The actual operation lasted twelve minutes.

Rumor of Blood Poisoning.

London, March 2.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The Pope is still suffering from difficulty in respiration and from pain in the lumbar region. There is a rumor tonight that the Pope's physicians fear blood poisoning.

"Mgr. Marzolini, the papal chamberlain, on being asked what impression the illness had made abroad, replied that 28,000 telegrams had been received at the Vatican."

Dr. Lapponi left the Vatican for a short time about midnight. He then seemed hopeful.

GOMEZ CONFERS WITH BROOKE.

Believed an Agreement Has Been Reached Over Payment of Cuban Troops.

Havana, March 1.—General Maximo Gomez, in reply to a question today as to how long the American military occupation of Cuba would last, said:

"I have talked with the American Generals and high authorities and am deeply, truly convinced that there is no doubt whatever that the United States will loyally keep its promise, and that Cuba will be free and independent. Some among us do not recognize the fact that such a radical change of government cannot be made as rapidly as they desire."

This morning at the Hotel Trocha General Gomez had a conference with the Governor General. It is understood that the military authorities have requested Washington to send to Cuba the $3,000,000 which is to be distributed among the Cuban troops.

The details of the conference cannot be made public in the United States just yet because their repetition to Cuba by cable might create local feeling and render more difficult the work in hand. It is expected, however, that the Cubans will not recognize the Cuban soldiers who took the field after the signing of the peace protocol.

The Cuban Assembly will meet tomorrow, when matters pertaining to the payment of the troops will be discussed.

MR. KIPLING GROWS BETTER.

Slight but Steady Improvement in the Author's Condition Noted by His Physicians.

New York, March 2—3 a. m.—[Special.]—There is now good reason to believe that Rudyard Kipling will get well. The following bulletin, the latest, was issued at 11:45 last night:

"Mr Kipling has continued to improve.

"E. G. JANEWAY,
"THEODORE DUNHAM."

At 1 a. m. yesterday there was no material change in the patient's condition, but it was clear he was fully holding his own in point of strength. Dr. Janeway, who had come to the hotel with the intention of being at the bedside all night if necessary, felt secure enough as to his patient's condition to go to bed in an adjoining room.

As the night progressed Mr. Kipling's condition seemed to be slightly improving with every hour, and, after the morning consultation, the physicians for the first time since the illness began were able to say there was a radical change for the better. At 8 o'clock they issued a bulletin which read as follows:

"Mr. Kipling had a better night, and the symptoms have improved. The delirium was replaced by natural sleep. He is still seriously ill, and fever, though less, still continues.

E. G. JANEWAY,
"THEODORE DUNHAM."

From that time on during the day the patient's condition improved. At 2:15 p. m., after another consultation, this bulletin was issued:

"Mr. Kipling has gained since morning. The temperature and pulse are lower, and in every direction improvement is noticed.

"E. G. JANEWAY,
"THEODORE DUNHAM."

Mr. Doubleday of Mr. Kipling's publishing firm, after this bulletin was issued, said the patient now needed natural sleep more than anything else.

At 6 p. m. word came from the sickroom that natural sleep of a refreshing character had fallen upon Mr. Kipling; that he had just awakened and was obviously improved by the rest. The fever and the pulse were even lower than when the encouraging 2:15 p. m. bulletin was issued.

Mrs. Kipling left the hotel at 4:30 p. m., and took a short walk in the park. She looked more cheerful than on any day during the last week.

MRS. DAVIS GUIDES THE REDMEN

Wife of the Senator Pilots a Band of Indians to Secretary Hitchcock's Office.

New York, March 1.—[Special.]—A Washington special to the Journal says:

"Fashion and philanthropy went hand in hand this morning in Washington, when at 10 o'clock those of the smart set who were about in the neighborhood of Massachusetts avenue witnessed the unusual sight of a handsome woman walking along with a delegation of stalwart Indians.

"It was Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, wife of the United States Senator and Peace Commissioner to Paris. Her escort was Flatmouth, the leading chief of the Sioux Indians of the Blue Earth Reservation in Minnesota. Behind Mrs. Davis and the Indian chief walked about thirty braves from the same reservation. The party, which had met at the residence of Senator Davis, on Massachusetts avenue, went to the Interior department for the purpose of telling the new Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock, of their trouble in the Northwest.

"Mrs. Davis, having met Secretary Hitchcock during the recent visit of the Peace commission to Paris, made the formal presentations for the Indians, with whom the Secretary shook hands. The conference lasted for an hour, and upon leaving the Indians were assured by the Secretary that one of the first acts of his administration would be to look thoroughly into their grievances."

MAY TAKE UP ARMOUR SUIT.

Rumor of Roosevelt's Intention to Prosecute Oleomargarine Case Against Chicago Packer.

Albany, N. Y., March 1.—[Special.]—Governor Roosevelt's economic innovations have led to the rumor that he may take up the State's suit against Armour & Co. for the sale of oleomargarine products in the State.

This suit has been under way for nearly six years. It was prosecuted briskly by former Agricultural Commissioner Schraub up to the point of settlement, when Tracy, Boardman, and Platt were retained by the Armours, and immediately there was a lull in the prosecution.

Several months ago there was an offer of $80,000 from the Armours in settlement.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Rain, possibly mixed with snow.

Sun rises at 6:34; sets at 5:51.
Moon rises at 11:39 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Dreyfus Case in New Hands.
Choate Arrives at Southampton.
Give Hope for the Pope.
Chicago and Alton Road Sold.
2 May Build on the Lake.
General News of New York.
3 Becker Confesses Wife-Murder.
Death of Baron Herschell.
Talk of Municipal Laws.
4 League Refuses to Expel St. Louis.
Old Redskin Is Shot.
Tommy Ryan Whips Johnson.
5 Senate to Pass Alien Law Repeal.
Charge R. L. Ostrander Is a "Fence."
7 To Cheapen Armor Plate.
Passes the Army Bill.
8 Talks of Cure by Faith.
News of Women's Clubs.
10 Rebate Fund Is Short.
Field in New Land Deal.
12 Z. R. Carter's Boom for Mayor.
More Testimony on Army Beef.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
8 Fontenoy.
8 Amusements.
8 Society.
8 Short Story.
9 Markets.
10 Courts.
10 Insurance.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
LIVERPOOL	Corinthia	
MOVILLE	Anchoria	
NEW YORK		St. Louis.
NEW YORK		Britannia.
PHILA'PHIA		Pennland.
PHILA'PHIA		Switzerland.
QUEENST'N	Teutonic	
SOUTHAM'T'N	St. Paul	K. W. der Gr.

MR. BLACKSTONE TO RETIRE.

ALTON RAILROAD IN NEW HANDS.

Sale of the Pioneer Chicago Line Makes It a Link in a Unique Transcontinental System.

TO CHANGE ITS TERMINAL

Combine Includes Baltimore and Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, and the M., K. and T.

The Chicago and Alton railroad has been sold to a syndicate representing the controlling interests in the Baltimore and Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas systems. The purchasers include George Gould, Jacob Schiff of the Baltimore and Ohio; James Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York; E. H. Harriman of the Union Pacific, and the Rockefellers, who own the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Chief among the men who owned and have sold the road were T. B. Blackstone, Marshall Field, A. C. Bartlett, A. A. Sprague, and John J. Mitchell.

The price paid for the road, counting in the bonded debt, is $74,505,675. The news of the sale was contained in a telegram yesterday from President Clark of the United States Trust company in New York, stating that a majority of the capital stock of the Alton had been deposited there to insure the acceptance of the offer of the syndicate.

With the tidings of the consummation of the deal came the report that the new owners of the Alton would sell its share in the Union Depot company, owning the Union Depot terminals at Adams street, and would become lessees of the Chicago Railway Terminal company, with its passenger station at Harrison street and Fifth avenue. The purchaser of the Alton's share in the Union Depot, according to the report, will be the Pennsylvania, which will undertake the elevation of the old Alton tracks.

Transcontinental Trains Next.

President Blackstone will of course retire from office under the road's new ownership. His place undoubtedly will be taken by General Manager Chappell. The deal will have a far-reaching effect on the railroad business of the entire country. Transcontinental trains running from tide water to tide water without change and without breaking up, even at Chicago or St. Louis, are now a probability. If they become a reality it will be for the first time in this country's history.

Up to the last day for the expiration of the option President Blackstone was hopeful that the Alton would not be sold. Yesterday he gave up the fight, and has apparently decided not to place any obstacles in the way of the reorganization of the company. One of the first moves in that direction will be to increase the capital stock to $40,000,000 or $50,000,000.

Sale Opposed by Women.

Since the contest over the sale of the road began the strongest opponents to a sale came from the large number of women who depended on its dividends for their support. There are said to be 1,013 such stockholders, mostly through the Eastern States. They had bought the stock for an investment and had held it, in some cases, for many years. When its dividend was reduced from 8 to 7 per cent two years ago it made many of them pinch to come out even, but they had got along with the hope that when better times came they would again have the old income, punctual to a day, to live upon. The project of disposing of their stock to any mysterious "syndicate," a term which inspired them with terror as being the bottom of commercial depravity, brought them to President Blackstone's side with great fervor. They have written and pleaded for him to stop the sale, but it was all useless.

He now advises them to buy government bonds with the money they will receive from the sale of their Alton stock. He says it is the best they can do. With 3 per cent bonds at their present premium the thousand-odd women will have their incomes cut down from 7 to a little less than 5 per cent, counting their railway stock at 175. They had hard work to get along when dividends were cut from 8 to 7 per cent. Comparative poverty will follow this last reduction in fixed incomes.

One Month for Decision.

With the securing of a majority of the stock, the following section of the agreement, under which it was deposited, becomes of vital importance:

"That if said majority aforesaid shall have been deposited with said trust company on March 1, 1899, then, in that event, the time for remaining holders of common or preferred stock to accept said offer and deposit their certificates with said trust company shall be extended to and including April 1, 1899."

It is believed that few of the old stockholders will fail to deposit their stock during the month and the syndicate will have practically the entire issue by April 1. They will pay 175 for the common and 200 for the preferred stock. The outstanding stock of the Alton is:

	Par.	Sale value.
Common	$18,751,100	$32,814,425
Preferred	8,479,500	16,959,000

The bonded debt of the road is $24,732,250. The total amount paid by the syndicate, if all the stock is deposited with the United States Trust company, will be $30,773,425. Until the position of the Blackstone holdings becomes better defined the amount paid over in cash by the syndicate and its methods of reorganization will be a matter of doubt. One report was that the syndicate had secured a two-thirds interest, for which it would pay $20,000,000.

Statement in New York.

The following formal statement regarding the sale was given out during the day in New York and telegraphed to Chicago:

"The agreement under which the stock of the Chicago and Alton railway company has been deposited with the United States Trust company has been formally declared operative, the deposits being largely in excess of the amount required. Payment for stock already deposited will be made on March 15. Minority stockholders will have until April 1 to deposit their stock on the same terms with the majority. Stocks so deposited by March 12 will be paid for on March 15."

Panhandle May Get Terminal.

The Union Depot, which the Alton has occupied for so many years, also cares for the Burlington, the Pennsylvania, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. These roads have a joint interest in the depot com-

pany. For several years the Pennsylvania has been seriously cramped for room for its Panhandle line. It is likely to jump at the chance of taking the place of the Alton, and, it is said, will accept the elevation ordinances which the Alton has been fighting so vigorously. Track elevation for the Alton lines affected by the change will cost $2,000,000, and the Alton confessedly did not have that amount to spend on the work. On the other hand, the Pennsylvania stands ready to go ahead with the task, which will largely complete removal of grade crossings on the South Side.

In its proposed new quarters at Harrison street and Fifth avenue the Alton will share with the Baltimore and Ohio, the Wisconsin Central, and the Chicago Great Western.

Mr. Blackstone's Position.

When President Blackstone heard yesterday of the majority against him he advised his friends to sell to the syndicate. He said he had been entirely sincere in his opposition to the sale and had been backed by the majority of the individual stockholders, but the large stockholders, who controlled a majority, were in favor of letting go. He spoke feelingly of the confidence scattered owners of stock had in the management of the company. He believed it would have been able to earn 8 per cent after this year. He considered the road one of the best of properties. Like the Boston and Albany, it had not been impaired by expansion. It ran between three of the best cities of the union for railroad traffic. What discouraged the big stockholders was the complete crop failure along its lines for the last two years. This had been a serious blow, as the principal business of the road was its local traffic. The ability of the road to earn such dividends as the Alton had paid was due to the advantage of having Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City as its termini. More than 80 per cent of its freight business last year was local and more than 90 per cent of its passenger traffic came from the same source.

His Action Uncertain.

"There was another great fact," Mr. Blackstone continued, "which made an increase of dividend in the future certain and makes the road especially valuable. Nearly all the bonded debt of the company matures in 1900 or within three years thereafter. We are now paying between 6 and 7 per cent interest on these bonds. It would have been in the power of the company to refund them at between 3 and 4 per cent, and by reducing the fixed charges add to the dividends an amount equal to 2 per cent on the shares of the company."

"What do you propose to do?" was asked.

"I have not yet decided. Under Mr. Mitchell's agreement with the syndicate I have until April 1 to decide. I will not cross that bridge until I reach it."

It was inferred from Mr. Blackstone's conversation that he did not purpose putting any further obstacles in the way of the syndicate. It is possible for him to stand in the path of the syndicate, as the bonded debt of the company cannot be increased except by the consent in writing of three-fourths of the stockholders. He holds nearly a third of the stock, or has it in his control, and if he should decide to stand out all the plans of the new owners for issuing more stocks and making new bonds are estopped. Had the road remained under the old management it is certain its stock would have been doubled before long by a stock dividend of 100 per cent. Fully that amount, it is said, has been expended on improvements out of the current earnings.

Text of the Agreement.

The agreement under which the road was sold was:

John J. Mitchell of Chicago has entered into a certain agreement, dated Jan. 28, 1899, and lodged with the United States Trust company of New York, providing for the purchase, upon the terms and conditions thereof, by certain parties therein named, of any or all of the outstanding capital stock of the Chicago and Alton railroad company. Said agreement is conditioned, among other things, upon the acceptance of the offer of the said parties to so purchase by the holders of a majority of the outstanding capital stock, irrespective of classification, on or before March 1, 1899. The terms of purchase are at the rate of $200 per share for each share of preferred stock and $175 per share for each share of common stock. The agreement provides also that without the mutual consent of the parties thereto there shall be no sale unless a majority accept the offer as stated in the agreement. Stockholders may inspect the original agreement so lodged with the United States Trust company.

Effect on Other Lines.

The consummation of the sale had a depressing effect on the roads running west from Chicago. Nearly all of them will be more or less affected by the arrangements the new owners of the road intend to make. The Burlington will probably suffer more than any of the other lines, because it will lose the business of one of its most valuable connections—the Missouri, Kansas and Texas—with which it makes direct connections at Quincy. A traffic agreement between the Burlington and the M., K. and T. has existed for the last two years, the latter giving the former an outlet to the gulf. The Pennsylvania and Milwaukee and St. Paul are likely to suffer if the Alton terminals are changed. The Pennsylvania was the principal outlet for the Alton to the East and the St. Paul to the Northwest. The Baltimore and Ohio will, of course, get the business which the Pennsylvania loses, but on the other hand the Baltimore and Ohio will lose much of the business which the competitors of the Alton have been giving it heretofore. The Chicago Great Western and Wisconsin Central roads will get the Alton's business to the Northwest in place of the Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Through Train System.

The establishment of through train service to the gulf and far West, without, perhaps, even a breaking up of trains at Chicago or St. Louis, will create new competition for the Santa Fé, Rock Island, Burlington, and Northwestern roads.

The Wabash is bound to lose much of the business it has heretofore received from the Missouri Pacific. How soon the Alton will move into the Grand Central Station has not yet been determined, of course, but it will not be earlier than May. The present management is not likely to be changed for several months. It is understood, however, that President Blackstone will certainly retire, and that Vice President and General Manager Chappell will be his successor as President of the reorganized company. Mr. Chappell has earned that recognition from the new owners of the road by the assistance he has rendered them. Without Mr. Chappell's help they would never have succeeded. His election to the Presidency would make it certain that no radical changes in the official staff of the road will be made.

NEGOTIATIONS LEAD TO SALE.

Stillwell Deal Failed Early in the Winter and the Other Syndicate Began to "Figure."

It was in the early winter when the first news came out that the Alton was for sale. It was contained in a report that President Stillwell of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf was negotiating with John J. Mitchell to secure the line, to be used as a connection between Chicago and the Gulf for his road. Later on it was learned that Mr. Stillwell was working to this end in New York, while Vice-President McTrimble of the Stillwell road was pursuing the same plan in Chicago. It was understood the Philadelphia Drexels had become interested with Mr. Stillwell, and that he had succeeded in forming a syndicate of sufficient strength to carry the deal through. But eventually the reluctance of some heavy stockholders to sell to the Pittsburg and Gulf, due to the securities offered, defeated the project.

For a time, then, rumors about the Alton ceased, but they were renewed on knowledge that Mr. Mitchell was negotiating with a strong New York syndicate to take the road as a general clearing-house connection with several big systems. E. H. Harriman, who had taken a leading part in the financiering of the deal which took the Union Pacific from the United States government and placed it on its feet, was at the head of the new syndicate. As a result of a good deal of figuring the Harriman syndicate came out with an offer of 170 for all stock. This proposition went to the stockholders, but few accepted its terms.

Next the syndicate increased its offer to 175 for common and 200 for preferred. At this advance in price, which was taken as the top notch the syndicate would go, the big stockholders took hold. President Blackstone of course declared his opposition, and there ensued some controversy over the sending of a circular to the stockholders, which was settled at a conference between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Blackstone on Jan. 31 by an agreement that a circular giving the offer should be sent out officially. Before it was ready it was learned that Mr. Blackstone intended issuing at the same time a strong statement advising stockholders not to sell. Then the directors who favored the sale drew up a circular combatting the arguments of Mr. Blackstone, and the offer, Mr. Blackstone's circular against the sale and the directors' plea in favor of it, all went out together in the same envelopes.

All the directors, excepting the President and C. N. Blackstone, his nephew, signed the circular for the sale. General Manager Chappell also favored it.

The two sides then entered upon an energetic campaign among doubtful stockholders. The "widows and orphans," who lived on the dividends sent out from the Monadnock building with unfailing regularity, were against a change. Up to a day ago Mr. Blackstone felt he had won the battle, and his beloved Alton, the three links of the Mississippi Valley, would continue to have a separate entity, proud in its "splendid isolation." His hopes were dispelled yesterday by the dispatch from President Clark, informing him that a majority of the stock had been deposited for the sale.

HISTORY OF ALTON RAILROAD.

Pioneer Among the Lines, It Was First in the World to Run Sleeping Cars.

The Chicago and Alton road is one of the oldest lines in the West, and its history is interesting as illustrating the development of the commercial interests of Chicago, Illinois, and the region. The Alton and Sangamon railroad was completed and opened for traffic in 1853, and was the first in operation of the three short roads which later were merged into what then was called the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago railroad, but which has been known since its reorganization in 1861 as the Chicago and Alton railroad company. The old Alton and Sangamon road extended from Alton to Springfield. At that time there was no rail connection through from Chicago to St. Louis, freight shipments being sent to Alton and from there to St. Louis by steamer.

The next link to be built of what was to become the Chicago and Alton system was the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, which was completed in 1856, and extended from Joliet to Springfield. One year later, in 1857, the Joliet and Chicago railroad, for which a charter had been secured in 1854, was finished and began operations.

Closely connected with one of the three short roads mentioned, even in its beginning, was the man who for the last thirty-four years has directed the affairs of the company, Timothy Beach Blackstone. As the three small roads nearly forty years ago were merged into one system, so that system is now merged into a greater system.

In 1856 Mr. Blackstone was made chief engineer of the Joliet and Chicago company and given charge of the construction of its line, and in 1861 he was made President of the company, the line being operated as a division of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago line. From the first the Chicago and Joliet line enjoyed prosperity, though other divisions of the combination were passing through bankruptcy and being managed by receivers. In 1861 steps were taken for a "reorganization," and by legislative enactment a commission was created to bring about this end. On Feb. 16, 1861, the Chicago and Alton railway company was organized, and in 1862 it purchased at foreclosure sale the bankrupt portions of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago road.

In 1864 the Chicago and Alton leased in perpetuity the Joliet and Chicago road, and T. B. Blackstone, then President of the latter road, became a member of the directorate of the larger system. Before the end of that year he was elected President of the Chicago and Alton and has remained since that time in executive control.

The Alton was the first railroad in the world to put into service on its lines sleeping and dining cars of the Pullman model. When George M. Pullman came to Chicago in 1859 and sought an opportunity to experiment with passenger coaches with a view to making them fit for sleeping and dining purposes, it was in a repair shed of the Joliet and Chicago line that he began work. He left soon for Denver, returning in three years to push his work on palace cars. The Chicago and Alton road then furnished place and material for the further experimental work, and was the first to put the Pullman sleepers into regular service. A short time afterwards Mr. Pullman made four dining cars for the Michigan Central road, but through some misunderstanding that road did not take them, and these were used by the Chicago and Alton, making the latter road a pioneer in both sleeping and dining car service.

When the Alton was formed in 1861 it had a total length of 250 miles, in round numbers, increased in 1864 to 280 miles by leasing the Joliet and Chicago. In 1867 it extended its operations over the lines of the old St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago road, and in 1884 finally absorbed that line. In 1879 the Coal City branch, extending from Joliet to Mazonia, twenty-four miles, was bought, and in 1895 the property of the Mississippi River Bridge company at East St. Louis was purchased.

Besides the Joliet and Chicago the Alton holds perpetual leases on the Louisiana and Missouri River railroad, extending 101 miles from Louisiana, Mo., to Cedar City, Mo., and on the Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, extending from Kansas City to Mexico, Mo., a distance of 162 miles. Other extensions have been built from time to time, making the total length of the trunk line and branches 843 miles, with trackage of 1,186 miles, including double tracks and sidings.

NEW RAILROAD INCORPORATED

St. Louis and Northern, with a Capital Stock of $25,000,000, Is Formed at Rock Island.

The St. Louis and Northern railroad was incorporated at Rock Island yesterday. The incorporators are all Chicago men save one, Huston C. Adcock of Western Springs, Ill. The Chicago incorporators of the line are Joseph H. Kavanagh, William D. McIlvaine, Eugene H. Garnett, and Edwin L. Johnson. The new line is to be a part of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern system. It was stated last night that lines will be built from Peoria to Geneseo, East Clinton, and Rock Island.

Lackawanna to Change Officers.

New York, March 1.—It was affirmed in the street today that the expected change in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad would take place at a directors' meeting tomorrow, when the formal resignation of President Sloan will be referred and he will be elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. William H. Truesdell will be elected to succeed Mr. Sloan as President.

Rumor of Santa Fe Purchase.

San Francisco, Cal., March 1.—It is rumored that the Santa Fé has secured control of the California and Nevada road, in order to establish a terminal that will afford more easy means of access to San Francisco than could be secured if the transcontinental line ended at Point Richmond.

IS SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

American Sunday School Association to Celebrate Anniversary on May 25 in Philadelphia.

The American Sunday School union will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary on May 25 next. A monster meeting will be held in Philadelphia on that day, and a Committee of Arrangements has been appointed, with Clarkson Clothier as chairman. Others on the committee are William H. Wanamaker, William C. Stoever, H. C. Gara of Philadelphia, Robert T. B. Easton and John N. Beach of New York, with J. M. Andrews as secretary and Elmer B. Stevenson of Iowa as assistant to the chairman.

The association has organized over 1,000 Sunday schools during its seventy-five years' existence.

MAY BUILD ON THE LAKE.

MERCHANTS' CLUB COMMITTEE FINDS SITE FOR EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Will Present Bill to Legislature Today to Make It Possible to Obtain Location East of Illinois Central Tracks and South of Twenty-second Street—Four Places Under Consideration and Final Choice Will Be Made Soon.

As the result of the movement begun at the Merchants' club banquet on Dec. 10 by which it was proposed to secure for Chicago an exposition building suitable for large conventions and other public uses the Citizens' committee of twenty-five, selected to take the matter in hand, will have presented in the Legislature at Springfield today a bill intended to make it possible to obtain a site on the lake front between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets, in case it should be decided this location is the most desirable one. The committee now has under consideration four sites, of which this is one, and within the next thirty days expects to make its final choice.

But in the event the final action of the committee shall be in favor of the South Side location either the present Legislature must act or there must be a delay of two years before the site can be made available, and if the present Legislature is to make possible the securing of this site the bill must be on file before the end of the session of March 3. Realizing this to be the case, although still unsettled as to a choice of a site, the committee decided to take the precaution of having the bill on file in time. It is fully expected the final choice will be made before the Legislature adjourns, and, should the selection made be the property east of the Illinois tracks and south of Twenty-second street, then a strong committee will be sent to Springfield to urge the passage of the bill.

The measure, which may eventuate in the construction of a handsome public edifice at the place mentioned, was taken to Springfield last night by a committee including Charles Truax, W. J. Wilson, A. C. Durborow, and E. R. Bliss. This committee intends doing nothing further than seeing that the bill is properly placed on file, where it may be called up for discussion, amendment, and passage in case the committee shall reach a decision which makes it desirable to have the measure become a law.

Members of the Committee.

The plan to have a bill drafted and filed at Springfield before March 3, simply as an emergency move, was agreed upon at a meeting of the Committee of Twenty-five held at the Union League club last Monday. The present full membership of this committee is as follows:

H. G. Selfridge,	Mayor C. H. Harrison,
E. A. Potter,	J. J. Mitchell,
Clarence Buckingham,	J. V. Farwell Jr.,
W. R. Harper,	W. J. Wilson,
V. W. Foster,	E. B. Butler,
F. W. Rice,	W. H. Wilson,
Otto Young,	L. M. Stumer,
Charles Truax,	A. C. Durborow,
John Wolf,	August Uihlein,
Charles Fitz-Simons,	G. B. Swift,
John C. Spry,	F. O. Lowden,
J. T. Shayne,	James W. Nye.
Harvey T. Weeks,	

At the meeting held Monday, at which there was a large attendance, the subcommittee on site reported favorably on four locations. Of these one was the ground mentioned in the bill taken to Springfield last evening; one was on the north lake front, including part of the made land at the foot of Indiana street, owned by the Ogden estate, and two were on the West Side, the exact locations not being announced. The subcommittee recommended that final action should be delayed till after further consideration of the comparative advantages of these localities.

At the same meeting a new subcommittee was chosen to have drafted a bill to be urged for passage in case the South Side location should eventually be selected. This committee consisted of the following:

Frank O. Lowden,	Harry G. Selfridge,
Charles Truax,	A. C. Durborow,
E. A. Potter,	J. V. Farwell Jr.
Clarence Buckingham,	

This committee met yesterday and approved of the terms of a measure drafted by Noble B. Judah and Frank O. Lowden, and which is now at Springfield for filing.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill as drafted provides that the State shall grant to a corporation subsequently to be formed for the purpose permission to use as a site for an exposition building and for the public benefit the submerged land adjoining the riparian property of George C. Walker, extending from the middle of Twenty-second street projected south as far as Twenty-fifth street. It is stipulated in the bill that the permission it conveys shall not be available for any other use of the land than that specified.

In case the final choice shall fall upon this site it is proposed to extend Mr. Walker's property east of the Illinois Central tracks, which is already of considerable extent, till there shall be an area about 1,500 feet square available for use and to connect this land with the streets abutting west of the railroad tracks by wide and ornamental viaducts over the tracks.

Property-owners in the vicinity are said to favor the plan proposed in the bill, since it would enhance the value of their holdings and prevent any possible future use of the land east of the tracks for buildings of an objectionable character.

Real estate men who have compared this scheme with that which proposes the erection of an exposition in the Lake Front Park, east of the Illinois Central tracks, although maintaining the latter plan would give a more desirable location because more central, agree that the plan contemplated in the bill is more feasible. They argue that even if the Legislature should pass the bill now on file at Springfield granting the right for a down-town lake front exposition, there would still be delay on account of the litigation which would be instituted by Michigan avenue property-owners, who have persistently fought against the location of any buildings, of whatever character, in the Lake Front Park.

It is believed the latter plan would have the solid backing of the committee chosen by the Merchants' club were it not for the fear that efforts to carry this project through would be met by obstacles which would result in indefinite delay, the main object of the committee being to secure for the city a large hall for public gatherings at the earliest possible date.

DISCUSS OAK PARK SCHOOLS.

Fellowship Club Meets and Talks Over Question of Keeping Expense Inside Tax Limit.

The Fellowship club of Oak Park met in the Unity Church last night to discuss the question, "How Can Oak Park Conduct Its Public Schools Up to Their Present High Standard and Bring the Expense Within the Limit Prescribed by Law?" The meeting was presided over by Thomas J. Skillin.

E. S. Tomlinson offered as the only practical solution of the difficulty the annexation of the school district to Chicago.

J. H. Heald thought the cause of the expense was the attempt to run a high school by a school district. He did not wish the high school abolished, but he did wish the towns of River Forest, Austin, and Oak Park might unite and form a township high school.

South Africa's Gold Production.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—A Consular report from Capetown, Africa, says that, reckoning on the basis of the September reports of outputs, South Africa will produce in the current year $76,647,375 of gold, which will place South Africa ahead of all the gold producing countries of the world.

Perlatrice

For the teeth.

HERR RAFFEL MAKES APOLOGY.

German Official's Discreet Act Prevents an Attack from the British Warship Porpoise.

Sydney, N. S. W., March 1.—Advices from Apia under date of Feb. 17 say:

Dr. Raffel, the German President of the Municipal Council at Apia, at the instigation of the British Consul, has apologized for boycotting the British third-class cruiser Porpoise and for insulting the Chief Justice and Malietoa's lawyer while they were guests on board the Porpoise.

A landing party from the Porpoise, ready with machine guns, was, therefore, not sent ashore, though a plan to make an attack on Mulinuu had been all arranged.

The German Consul continues to protect the Germans from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, but Herr Grovesmuhl paid $55 for contempt of court when the court advertised the sale of his property. Herr Grovesmuhl remains at his consulate, fearing arrest and having to serve a sentence of 100 days' imprisonment. It is added that he is also afraid of being arrested on the charge of drunkenness.

Dr. Raffel has been adjudged guilty of contempt of court, but has refused to come forward for sentence. He was formally arrested without force, but sought the protection of Herr Rose, the German Consul.

The natives are heavily indebted to the Germans, but are unable to pay. The treasury is depleted and salaries have not been paid for six months.

Eight hundred thousand dollars, supposed to have been lodged in a safe at Haapai, one of the Tonga islands, are missing. The Treasurer has been imprisoned at Tonga and the arrest of the native Chief Justice and the native President, who were joint custodians of the keys of the safe, was being discussed.

Berlin, March 1.—The United States Ambassador here, Andrew White, commenting today upon the statements made by the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bülow, said:

"Germany has for some time felt the tripartite government of Samoa does not work smoothly. The other governments share this feeling and would like a modification. There have been various propositions, but nothing has yet been decided. Baron von Bülow's position was well undestood by the American government before he made his declaration to the Budget committee. Germany, however, will be satisfied to maintain the basis of the Samoa act if nothing better offers.

"Herr Solfe, the successor of Dr. Raffel, has called on me. He seems to be conciliatory.

"I have not yet received from Washington full reports from Samoa."

Mr. White denies the statement in the German newspapers that three American government representatives have arrived at Hamburg.

Te Agrarian newspapers, however, fiercely attacked the imaginary delegates, who are supposed to have come here to exert pressure in favor of a new meat inspection bill.

FOUNDS A NEW ORDER.

Prince of Wales Inaugurates the League of Mercy to Promote Charity Work.

London, March 1.—The Prince of Wales presided over an influential meeting held at Marlborough House today to found a new order entitled the League of Mercy, in which those who collect and promote the collection of subscriptions for the Prince of Wales' hospital fund are to be enrolled as members. The Prince of Wales announced all persons admitted to the order must be approved by the Queen, but that the order would confer no rank, dignity, or social precedence, while nobody would be entitled to admission unless he or she had worked five years for the league. The Princess of Wales has consented to become the lady President of the new order.

DE STAAL TO REPRESENT CZAR.

Russian Ambassador to Great Britain to Be Russia's Agent at the Peace Conference.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—It is announced by the semi-official journals that Emperor Nicholas has designated the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, Baron de Staal, as the Russian plenipotentiary to the conference regarding the limitation of armaments. Baron de Staal will be assisted by several delegates, among them Professor F. de Martins, Privy Councilor, permanent member of the Council of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, emeritus professor in the St. Petersburg University, and arbitrator in the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute.

Conservatives Win in Hythe.

London, March 1.—In the parliamentary by-election at Hythe today to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant General Sir James Bevan Edwards the Unionist and Conservative candidate, Sir Edward Sassoon, defeated his Liberal and Radical opponent, Sir Israel Hart, by a majority of 527 votes.

Don Jaime Denies a Rumor.

Warsaw, March 1.—Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, and who is stationed here with his regiment, denies alleged visits to Gerona and Valencia in Spain. He says he has not left Warsaw in five months.

Death of a Dowager Countess.

The Hague, March 1.—The Dowager Countess of Waldeck-Pyrmont died today.

SENDS PREACHER TO PRISON.

William Poundexter Coffey of Des Moines Sentenced to a Term for Theft.

Des Moines, Ia., March 1.—[Special.]—The Rev. William Poindexter Coffey was sentenced to three and a half years at hard labor in the State penitentiary at Fort Madison by Judge Charles Bishop of the District Court today.

He stole $600 from the woman at whose home he lived while he attended Drake University Theological Seminary and filled a Christian mission pulpit.

Coffey received his sentence meekly, but wanted the Judge to change his place of imprisonment from Fort Madison to Anamosa, because it would be "nicer."

LA GRANGE STATE BANK OPENS.

Begins Business with $25,000 Capital Stock—Edward Dickinson Is President and C. W. Northrup Cashier.

The La Grange State Bank, organized with a capital stock of $25,000, was opened yesterday. The first officers are:

President—Edward Dickinson.
Vice President—Charles L. Sockett.
Cashier—Charles W. Northrup.
Directors—Edward Dickinson, James D. Beckett, Thomas P. Phillips, Charles L. Sockett, H. B. Mitchell, A. H. Kemman, Edward H. Schultz, S. A. Craigwile, F. D. Cossitt Jr.

Oscar Stein Shoots Himself.

Oscar Stein, 18 years old, is at the Englewood Union Hospital, with a bullet wound in his head. He was found at One Hundred and Tenth street and Western avenue last evening. Stein's friends think he tried to commit suicide because he had been jilted by his sweetheart.

Fall Kills Mrs. Josepha.

A slippery sidewalk in front of Charles Keik's cigar store, 145 Thirty-first street, caused the death of Mrs. P. A. Josepha, a widow, 63 years old, who lived with her daughter at 3138 South Park avenue, yesterday morning. She died in the cigar store a few minutes later.

"They Cure the Tickle."

Effect instantaneous; 15 doses, 5c. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops; all druggists.

LIKE BOTKIN POISON CASE

MARIE ETHEL TIMPANY OF BROOKLYN MYSTERIOUSLY PERSECUTED.

Receives Almost Daily Insults by Mail and Is Sent Candy and Cologne—Some Unknown Person Publishes Notice of Her Death—Postal Officials Hard at Work on the Case—Molineux Is Indicted—General News of New York.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, March 1.

Brooklyn Has Parallel to Botkin Case.

A notice of the death of Marie Timpany, a 17-year-old girl of Brooklyn, was printed in the papers this morning. Whether the death notice was meant to be the climax of an actual murder or the culmination of months of malevolent hate is yet to be determined. Marie Timpany is not dead. But the postal authorities of Brooklyn had on their hands today as mysterious a crime as ever came under their eyes.

It started with four months' of persecution by anonymous letters. Now Miss Timpany has received through the mails a bottle of poison masquerading as cologne, and a box of molasses candy. It will take a chemical analysis to tell whether or not the candy is poisoned.

It is another mystery like the Adams-Barnet and Botkin cases, only done by far more clumsy hands.

Marie Ethel Timpany is one of the belles of the Park Slope in Brooklyn. She lives with her parents at 319 Seventeenth street in a pretty home. She was 17 on Jan. 4 and is beginning to go into society. She is a beautiful girl.

Last November there came a letter through the mails. It cannot be printed. It was in an unknown hand, evidently disguised and written in pencil.

The same day a friend of the family, Mathew Clark, received a similar letter in the same handwriting. Next day Miss Timpany got another letter. From that day till this hardly a day has passed that one or the other has not received some sort of scurrilous missive. One hand wrote them all.

Frederick Norton, 25 years old, a husband of only eight months, living at Harwinton, near Winsted, Conn., today fatally wounded his wife and afterward killed himself. Norton, who was employed in the Excelsior needle works in Torrington, had been following with great interest the developments in the Barnet-Adams poisoning mystery. He was found dying with a rifle beside his body. His wife was unconscious on the floor with a broken skull. New York papers opened at the pages containing accounts of the inquest into Mrs. Adams' death were found on the floor.

Molineux Indictment Charges Murder.

The grand jury, after about three hours' consideration of the case of Roland B. Molineux, indicted him this afternoon for murder in the first degree. The indictment was delivered by the foreman of the jury to Recorder Goff in Part 1 of the Court of General Sessions at about 3:30 o'clock. District Attorney Gardiner announced that Molineux would be arraigned before Recorder Goff at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning to plead to the indictment.

The indictment is in four counts and charges that Molineux feloniously and with malice aforethought administered twenty grains of cyanide of mercury to Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, and thus caused her death.

If the case can be prepared at once it is the intention of District Attorney Gardiner to have the trial of Molineux take place in April before Recorder Goff.

No other indictments in connection with the death of Mrs. Adams will be found by the present grand jury. It has not yet decided whether others will be asked from succeeding grand juries. The District Attorney will not act in the matter of Barnet's death until he hears from Professor Witthaus. Then another indictment may be found.

After Molineux has been arraigned before Recorder Goff he will be committed to the Tombs without bail.

The grand jury met at 11 a. m. For an hour they considered minor cases, and in the meantime the witnesses summoned to testify in the Adams case were gathered together in charge of Private Secretary Albert Bryan.

The grand jury then went into executive session. After considering for about fifteen minutes a ballot was taken and the grand jurors directed that an indictment should be found against Molineux charging him with the murder of Mrs. Adams.

The indictment had already been drawn by Mr. Unger, and he handed a copy to Mr. O'Brien, who signed it as foreman of the grand jury. Each one of the counts charges the accused with the willful and deliberate murder of Mrs. Adams. He is charged directly with administering the poison to Mrs. Adams.

No mention is made of the fact that the poison had been sent through the mails to Cornish, and that it was Cornish who administered the poison to Mrs. Adams.

General E. L. Molineux, father of Roland B. Molineux, has resigned from the Knickerbocker Athletic club. His letter severing his connection with that organization was received today. It was merely a formal letter, giving no reasons, and was dated the day his son was charged by the Coroner's jury with having sent the poisoned packages to Harry Cornish.

Mayor Van Wyck in a Quarrel Over L Road Bill.

A debate marked with sensational charges occurred today between Mayor Van Wyck and Julien T. Davies, counsel for the Manhattan Elevated railway company, at the public hearing on the ordinance to compel the "L" road to run a train every five minutes in the day on all lines.

The words "thief," "blackmailer," and "liar" were often used.

Mayor Van Wyck took up the cudgels in the personal controversy between Richard Croker and George J. Gould. He took the side of Richard Croker. Julien T. Davies, talking for the Gould interests, tried hard to drift the discussion along lines which would place Tammany Hall and Richard Croker in a bad light before the public. At a point in the debate when all was excitement Counsellor Davies made sensational charges against Richard Croker and offered to prove the "L" road case against the Tammany chief at a public hearing or before any tribunal. He offered to call George J. Gould as a witness to prove the charges against Croker.

Mayor Van Wyck replied in bitter terms. He said the public would believe Richard Croker and would not believe Mr. Gould. He said Mr. Croker had never lied to him in his life. It was made plain at the hearing that Mayor Van Wyck would approve any ordinance aimed against the "L" roads.

Big Deal in Newport Real Estate Closed.

The largest sale of real estate since the Cadwallader farm, on the eastern cliff, was disposed of many years ago, was closed today. It disposed of 442,134 square feet of the Newport Hospital lands, on the water side of Ocean avenue, to William R. Travers of New York. Mr. Travers owns Cherry Neck, which adjoins the land he bought today, so that he is now the possessor of all the salable cliff land in Newport.

The western terminus of his tract is the landing-place at Gooseberry Island, on which is located the swell fishing club of that name. Its shore line is rugged, and as picturesque as any on the coast. It includes a beach which is well adapted to bathing.

It is understood Mr. Travers' chief purpose is investment, but it is known that he purposes to hold a good part of his land for a building site for himself.

Queer Conduct of Stranger at Daly's Theater.

A hurry call from Manager Dorney sent Detectives Frazee, O'Donnell, and Grey to Daly's Theater at 10 o'clock. When the detectives reached the theater Manager Dorney pointed out a distinguished looking man who stood in the rear of the house on the first floor.

"That man," said Manager Dorney, "threatens to kill his wife and her companion, who are members of a party here tonight. I want a close watch kept on him."

While the detectives were talking with Manager Dorney the unknown man started down the right aisle. Reaching the front of the house the man calmly viewed the audience. He walked slowly back and then down the left aisle. Here he did the same as before. Next he entered a box on the right hand side.

By this time his queer actions attracted the attention of the audience, which began to wonder what he wanted. The detectives were still following him. He scanned the theater and then walked down-stairs.

While the detectives were watching an elderly couple entered the theater. They had a short conversation with Manager Dorney, telling him that the man had been drinking for two weeks.

The couple went inside, and, after a long conversation with him, persuaded the unknown man to leave the theater with them. Manager Dorney refused to give the names of the people, but said they are well known in business and social life.

All the men employed on the street car line across Brooklyn Bridge, by preconcerted arrangement, went on a strike on Wednesday morning. In twenty minutes they had the bridge blocked and in ten more had won their point, which was the maintaining of the old schedule.

Completing Big Baking Powder Combination.

The Royal Baking Powder company, which is a consolidation of the Royal, Cleveland, Price, and New York Baking Powder companies, was incorporated today under the laws of New Jersey. The company is capitalized at $20,000,000, divided equally between preferred and common stock. The incorporators are Henry D. Demorest, Samuel B. Lawrence, and Sumner N. White of New York; L. Bertram Smith of Yonkers, and James C. Young of Jersey City.

William Zeigler, who for many years has been identified with the baking powder market, organized the trust. He paid $10,000,000 for a controlling interest in the big companies.

Subscriptions were opened today at the United States Mortgage Trust company office, 59 Cedar street, for $10,000,000 of the preferred stock. The uniting of the great rival baking powder companies marks the end of personal feuds and business wars well nigh innumerable.

Joseph C. and Cornelius N. Hoagland were the founders of the Royal Baking Powder company, which practically controlled the trade for years. Zeigler was associated with the Hoaglands and Searles, the inventor of the process used in the manufacture. The first trouble was a violent quarrel between the Hoaglands. Cornelius withdrew from the Royal and formed its great rival—the Cleveland Baking Powder company.

It is said Zeigler sided with J. C. Hoagland. A few years later he was the inspiring force in sensational litigation against the Royal company.

When Searles died his stock was bought from his widow by J. C. Hoagland. The purchase price was said to be unfairly low. Zeigler championed the cause of the widow in a lawsuit. He succeeded in getting better prices for the stock.

Adolph Simis, the widow's lawyer, got $50,000 in fees for winning the suit. It was the largest legal fee on record up to that time in Queens County.

Refuses to Drink Toast to Queen Victoria.

At the sixty-fourth annual dinner of St. David's society at Sherry's tonight President Thomas L. James proposed the first toast of the evening, the President of the United States and the Queen of Great Britain. The toast was drank standing by all present but two. Those exceptions were Civil Justice and Mrs. Wauhope Lynn, who remained seated.

Justice Lynn said with a good deal of emphasis that he would rather serve twenty years in State prison than toast the health of Queen Victoria.

"Why should I toast the health of the ruler of the robber nation of the world, who confiscated the lands of my people, who, as a result, were driven to coffinless graves, and whose bones have littered the bed of the ocean in their flight from poverty, degradation, and hunger?"

Justice Lynn was so incensed with the utterances of Mr. Beck of Philadelphia on the alliance question that he left the banquet hall before the speaker got through with his address.

Chief Witness Against Fayne Moore Not Found.

Martin Mahon is still at large. Detectives from the central office unsuccessfully hunted high and low for the missing proprietor of the Hotel New Amsterdam, who is wanted as the star witness in the case against Mrs. Fayne Moore. A friend of Mahon, who came here today from Philadelphia, called on Mr. Foster, manager of the Hotel New Amsterdam.

He said he had seen Mahon in Philadelphia. Mahon assured him he would not appear against Mrs. Moore, as he was sick of the entire proceeding.

"O, I don't care to say anything," said Mrs. Moore, when asked what she thought about Mahon's absence.

"I hope he will show up, because I feel certain I shall be acquitted this time."

American Line Meets White Star Rate Cut.

The American line today met the recent cut in the rates of the White Star line. The latter had made a reduction from $100 minimum rate cabin passage out of New York to $75 and $60. The American line cuts to $60 as the minimum rate after April 15, $75 after June 1, and $100 between June 1 and July 15. The Cunard line, it is expected, will meet the cut soon.

The opinion of agents in general is that the lines running to England will be obliged to meet the White Star cut and rates will be about as they were from 1890 to 1896, when the rates of the "English" lines were similar to the cut rates and those of the "continental" lines were just as they are at present. The present cut, in the eyes of the agents, is a return to former conditions.

"People who have paid in advance for passage which the new rates reduces," said James A. Wright, agent of the White Star line, "will not get their money back."

Beresford Sails on the Liner St. Louis.

Lord Charles Beresford sailed for England this morning on the American liner St. Louis. Many prominent merchants of this city were at the pier to see him sail.

Lord Charles arrived at the pier in an automobile cab shortly before the sailing hour. After shaking hands with the cabman he boarded the vessel and held an informal reception. When see in his stateroom Lord Charles talked freely of his visit to this country and of his plans for the future.

"Yes," he said, "I am well pleased with my visit to this country; so well pleased in fact that I am coming back again as soon as I can. Everywhere my reception has been most cordial, and what pleased me most was that the consideration invariably shown to me was not so much for me personally as for what I represented—fraternity between England and America. To promote such a feeling was the main object of my visit here, and I can say without hesitation that the results have been far greater than I dared expect."

Mrs. Vermeule Acquitted and Rearrested.

"We find Mrs. Louise Vermeule not guilty," was the verdict of the jury in Judge Newburger's court, who had tried the woman for forgery in the second degree. When she heard the declaration of her innocence Mrs. Vermuele fainted.

Court officers jumped forward. Assistant District Attorneys Hermann and Osborne climbed over the railing, and a moment later the defendant was carried into an anteroom, where fifteen minutes later she revived.

"There is another indictment against the defendant," announced Assistant District Attorney McClelland. "It is on the same charge based upon the real issuing of this forged draft."

"Have her remanded to the Tombs," announced Judge Newburger.

A few minutes later a detective from the Yorkville Police Court rushed into court with a warrant for Mrs. Vermeule on a charge of grand larceny. The warrant was lodged with the warden of the Tombs.

The Chicago & Alton

Is the best line to Hot Springs, Ark., and Florida. Through Pullman service from Chicago. Pamphlets and complete particulars at city ticket office, 101 Adams street.

"He That Stays Does the Business."

All the world admires "staying power." On this quality success depends. The blood is the best friend the heart has, and "faint heart" never won anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had; cleanses it of everything.

If you would be strong in the race of life and "do the business," you must "stay." Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the struggle perfect health ensues.

perfect health.

Hives—"The itching of hives which troubled me last summer was terrible; blotches came all over my body. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills cured me." Mrs. Mary Ibbott, 235 South Wolf street, Baltimore, Md.

All Run Down—"I was as tired in the morning as at night, had no ambition, weak and run down. Three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and cured me. Can eat well and sleep well." Mrs. Chas. Molz, 418 Madison street, Sandusky, O.

Female Troubles—"I would have welcomed death any time as a relief from catarrh of the womb and other serious troubles. The best physicians said my case was helpless. I stopped taking everything else and took Hood's Sarsaparilla. New life came to me and I gained until I am perfectly well and strong." Mrs. Emma J. Fisher, Lonedell, Missouri.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

JUDGE GRANT IS NOMINATED.

Michigan Republicans Select Him for Supreme Court—University Regents Named.

For Justice Michigan Supreme Court—Claudius B. Grant.
For Regent Michigan University—Henry S. Dean.
For Regent Michigan University—Eli R. Sutton.

Jackson, Mich., March 1.—[Special.]—The Republican State convention met here today and nominated Judge Claudius B. Grant for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed himself. There were six candidates in the field, and it required four ballots to decide.

Henry S. Dean of Ann Arbor and Eli R. Sutton of Detroit were nominated for regents of the university without opposition.

PROHIBITION STATE TICKET.

Convention in Rhode Island Makes Formal Nomination of Governor and Other Officers.

Governor—Joseph A. Peckham.
Lieutenant Governor—Alonzo C. Gardiner.
Secretary of State—William P. Bradley.
Attorney General—Thomas H. Peabody.
General Treasurer—Smith Quinby.

Providence, R. I., March 1.—The Prohibition State convention today nominated a State ticket without contest.

START NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

Effort Being Made at Cincinnati to Get All Minor Organizations into Union Reform Body.

Cincinnati, O., March 1.—A new political party, to be called the Union Reform party, is to be organized here and will seek to amalgamate the silver Republicans, the Populists, the Social Labor party, the Liberty party, and all the other minor parties except the Prohibitionists. Seventeen States were represented in the conference today. The following temporary organization was adopted: Chairman, A. G. Eichelberger, Baltimore; secretary, G. H. Lockwood, Vincennes, Ind.; assistant secretary, George B. Shire, Albany, N. Y.

ROW ENDS POLITICAL MEETING.

Attempt of Independent North End Republicans to Indorse John M. Harlan Cause Disturbance.

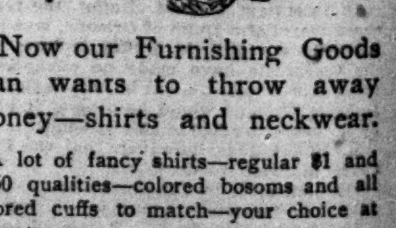
A row broke up the meeting held at Bennett's Hall, Ravenswood, last night under the auspices of the Independent North End Republican club, for the ostensible purpose of inducing John Maynard Harlan to become a candidate for Mayor. Of the fifty-seven people present, Smith Cochran, an undertaker, announced himself as a candidate for Alderman in the ward.

USE ELECTRICAL PROCESS.

Minnesota Towns Apply New Thawing System with Great Success.

St. Cloud, Minn., March 1.—[Special.]—The employés of the electrical plant here today made a test of the Madison plan for thawing out frozen water pipes by means of electricity. The test was in every way a success, 200 feet of the pipe being successfully thawed in twenty minutes.

Rochester, Minn., March 1.—[Special.]—The thawing out of the frozen service pipe in this city by the aid of electricity has developed into genuine industry, which is being carried on night and day.



Now our Furnishing Goods man wants to throw away money—shirts and neckwear.

A lot of fancy shirts—regular $1 and $1.50 qualities—colored bosoms and all colored cuffs to match—your choice at 50 cents.

A lot of 50-cent neckwear—tecks, puffs, 4-in-hands—your choice 25 cents.

Cause—getting ready for new stuff.

Spring-Overcoat-buyers' opportunity still in force—Rogers, Peet & Co. light-weight overcoats—been $18 up to $33—choice now $12 for men's size; $11 for small men's and youths.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

BECKER OWNS TO MURDER

CONFESSES HE KILLED HIS WIFE BY PUSHING HER IN THE LAKE.

Swears He Enticed Her Over the Randolph Street Viaduct on the Evening of Jan. 27 and Cast Her Off the Breakwater—His Girl Bride Aids the Police—He Is Immovable Till He Is Told That She May Hang as an Accomplice.

Albert August Becker, the Rockwell street sausagemaker, has solved the mystery of the disappearance of his wife, Theresa. He has made a written and sworn confession that he enticed her over the Randolph street viaduct to the breakwater on the night of Jan. 27 and pushed her into the lake.

The confession was made last night to Inspector Nicholas Hunt and Captain Lavin at the Stock-Yards Station, after Becker had been under a constant fire of accusation for seven hours. It was brought about by the police officials taking advantage of his ignorance of law and making him believe his 17-year-old bride, Ida Sutterlin, would be charged with a share in the crime. Becker at length made a clean breast of the murder and declared his willingness "to swing for it" rather than see any suspicion rest on her. Before confessing, moreover, Becker insisted on sending for Ida and her relatives and willing to her $5,000 of life insurance which he claims to possess.

At 10 o'clock this morning Becker will be taken to the Randolph street viaduct by Inspector Hunt and Captain Lavin and given a chance to point out the spot where the first Mrs. Becker was drowned. The police will then drag the lake for the body.

Becker's Story of Murder.

Becker's formal confession was made in the shape of answers to Inspector Hunt's questions, after he had first made a full confession verbally. It was given in German, and was translated by an interpreter, A. G. Brauer, and subsequently signed and sworn to by Becker. The answers form a connected story of the murder, which the Stock-Yards police have been struggling day and night to solve since Becker and his 17-year-old bride were locked up on last Friday. This is Becker's connected statement of the murder:

"I left my home at 5017 Rockwell street with my wife about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 27. We took a Halsted street car to Harrison and Clark streets. We went to different saloons and took several drinks. I had beer and she had whisky and wine. We then went over to State street to a theater. I first paid ten cents and afterwards paid ten cents more.

"We went into a saloon after that and lunched and staid there about an hour. Then we went to the postoffice on the boulevard. From there we went straight down to the bridge [Randolph street viaduct]. We went down a little way and then some trouble came up, after which she said: 'Let us walk down a little further. You don't spend any money on me.'

"I said: 'What shall I spend money on you for? A woman like you I should not go out with at all.' She called me——"

Pushes Wife in the Lake.

In reply to Inspector Hunt's question, "What did you do then?" Becker continued as part of his sworn statement:

"I pushed her into the water with my two hands, calling her, at the same time, ——, and said, 'What kind of a wife are you, anyhow?' I did not see her after I pushed her into the water. I was so mad that she fell in and I went away leaving her there. I did not see any one on the dock. It was about 5:30 o'clock and was already dark. No, she did not scream. I did not hear a word. I went away and had another drink over on Clark street."

Inspector Hunt asked: "On what side of the pier did you push her in?" and Becker replied: "On the south side—on the right hand side. She had on a black dress and a black hat with gray feathers. She wore a light jacket, entirely new. She bought it a few days before. She had some money. I gave her $2 a week."

Becker continued in his confession:

"I then went home on a Halsted street car, transferring at Forty-seventh street. I went to Ashland avenue and Forty-seventh street, and got another transfer on which I rode to Rockwell and Forty-seventh streets. I tended to the horse then, prepared lunch for myself, and went to bed.

"This is the first time I have told the truth about this affair. I got up the next morning about 7 o'clock. I went, then, the next morning to get some water at my next door neighbor's. I have made this statement voluntarily to Captain Lavin and Inspector Hunt of my own free will. I will go with you tomorrow to the place where I threw her into the lake."

The statement is signed "August A. F. Becker." It was sworn to before Otto Kuederling, a notary public.

Bride Aids the Police.

During most of his confession Becker sat stolidly in his chair and rehearsed the drowning of his wife as though it was the story of a day's work at the Stock-Yards. His 17-year-old wife, to marry whom he had killed the first Mrs. Becker, was with him during the confession and excitedly heard every word, frequently asking him a question to clear up a cloudy point in the murder and aiding the police in every way. During part of the confession the girl's father, George W. Sutterlin, helped in untangling Becker's mixed German and English.

It was only when the police, to hasten Becker's confession, made him believe his young bride was under suspicion of being an accomplice and in danger of imprisonment or hanging that Becker grew excited. He vociferously denied she had known anything about it, declaring he had made her believe the woman he had lived with for the last nine years, and whom he married at Milwaukee, was only his housekeeper.

From noon until 2 o'clock, after he was brought back from a wild-goose chase among the Clark street pawnshops to find the place where he had bought the rings, Becker was under a constant fire of questions and accusations. Every device known to the "sweat box" was tried on him. He declared over and over again he was not another Luetgert and the police were wrong in accusing him of chopping his wife to pieces with a cleaver. By 2 o'clock he had begun to weaken, and finally he told Captain Lavin he would make a clean breast of the whole affair if they would send for his bride and her relatives and give him a chance to will her his property. Even then, however, he declared his wife had not been murdered.

Bringing the Sutterlins.

A patrol wagon was sent at a gallop to the Sutterlin saloon, 4501 Loomis street, a locality known as "Whisky Point," and George W. Sutterlin, the father of the girl wife, and the latter's brother were brought to the station. The wife was already there locked up as a witness in the woman's department. With their arrival the fire of questions was started on Becker again. In order to interest Sutterlin in getting a confession, Becker's wife and Sutterlin himself were made to believe the police supposed them involved in the murder in some way or other.

Becker then made his will. He declared he carried $5,000 insurance in some German secret order, and wished $3,000 of the amount to go to his wife in case she did not marry before his death. This was to be paid to her at the rate of $250 every six months. In the event of a child, Mrs. Becker to get $2,000 and the child $3,000. Mrs. Becker was to get his clothes and other property.

Even then Becker insisted on a clause being inserted in the will that would prevent the first Mrs. Becker from getting any of his property "in case she turns up." The will was sworn to before Notary B. E. Janovsky, 4059 Gross avenue.

Prefers Gallows to Prison.

Becker stuck to his first statement that the watch and rings given to the second Mrs. Becker were new and that the first Mrs. Becker wore her rings when she was pushed into the lake. After making his confession he announced he hoped he would be hanged instead of sent to Joliet, if he was proved guilty.

The exact spot where Becker claims to have pushed his wife into the lake is still uncertain, but the police expect to solve that point by taking him to the pier this morning. He declared he and his wife went to the breakwater, and that where she was pushed off there was nothing but a string piece about one foot high and that, apparently, there was no ice at that point. It was dark at the time and he was not familiar with the spot, but the police think he will be able to find it all right by daylight.

Some of the minor police officials think Becker's confession is a blind and that his wife was killed and her body cut in pieces and destroyed. Inspector Hunt and Captain Lavin think the confession is substantially correct.

BARON HERSCHELL, WHO DIED YESTERDAY.

STILL SUSPECT HOLTSLANDER.

Police Say Some of His Statements Prove Not True—Status of Henderson Murder Mystery.

While the police made little headway yesterday in discovering the murderer of blind Cora Henderson, they are coming to the conclusion the statements of Jean Holtslander, who is held at the Warren Avenue Station as a suspect, are not based on truth.

"Holtslander claims he did not go to his house from Saturday noon until Sunday night," Lieutenant Stanton said. "Yet I have a witness named Strong who met Holtslander on Sunday afternoon on the street in the vicinity of his flat. Holtslander looked so pale and ill it attracted the notice of Strong, who asked what was the matter with him. Holtslander replied he was not feeling well. We will get to the bottom of this affair before long and I think the truth will come from Holtslander."

Holtslander is on the point of nervous collapse. The strain of imprisonment and the numerous interviews to which he has been subjected brought him to a condition where he shakes as if with the ague. If he is concealing anything, the police think it will not be long before he tells it.

Holtslander was formerly an actor. Lieutenant Stanton is firmly convinced he is acting now; that if he is not himself the murderer he has guilty knowledge of the deed.

"We are now doing everything in our power to find the alleged Alfred Tuller, who is supposed to have had an appointment with the blind woman on Saturday, the day of her death," Lieutenant Stanton said. "This Alfred Tuller is supposed to have lived at Princeton, Ill., the former home of Cora Henderson. Holtslander insists she was engaged to marry Tuller, and that he was to come to the flat that day to take her away. We believe Tuller to be a myth. Detective Buggie has gone to Princeton to make an investigation."

The drop of supposed blood on Holtslander's cap, for which he could not account, has been tested by City Bacteriologist Adolph Gehrmann and City Chemist W. S. Maharg and declared not to be blood.

The bloody finger marks on the lamp chimney, which are supposed to have been made by the murderer, were subjected to microscopic examination by Lieutenant Stanton, but the heat of the lamp had caused the marks to run together, thus destroying any possibility of identifying the murderer by this method. The lamp will be kept as evidence.

A. Cumieaux, 1288 West Harrison street, shed additional light on the kind of associates Cora Henderson kept.

"One night last September," he said, "I ran across Cora Henderson and a stranger talking together in the yard of the building where I live. The man was cursing the woman and was threatening her also. He said to her he would kill her unless she did differently. I have given his description to the police."

Lieutenant Stanton refused to take any action in the cases of Policemen Patrick Murphy and William Kelly, who are known to have called on the blind woman frequently. Holtslander testified in his sworn statement he had asked the policemen for money to aid in moving and that they had refused to give it or assist the blind woman in any way.

Dr. Charles H. Richards, 1363 West Madison street, who was one of the first to arrive at the house on the finding of the dead woman, said there was not the slightest evidence the murderer of the woman had any intention of robbery.

Detective Buggie reported last night no person in Princeton, Ill., seemed to know anything about Miss Henderson's associates in Chicago.

HOW HE WROTE POPULAR SONG.

Aged Author of "Dixey" Makes His First Speech at Gambier, Ohio.

Gambier, O., March 1.—[Special.]—Daniel D. Emmett, composer of the famous song, "Dixie," sung for forty years in every State of the union, told tonight the story of his life to the cadets of Kenyon Military Academy and detailed all the circumstances under which he wrote the song.

Of Southern parentage, he was born in Mount Vernon, Oct. 29, 1815, and was the first white boy born there. Being adverse to the trade of his father, who was a blacksmith, he sought, at 18 years of age, the pursuit of a musician with traveling shows, which life he led for twenty-two years.

In 1843 he founded the Virginia Minstrels, which met with immense success in New York and Boston and throughout Great Britain. In 1859 he was engaged by Bryant's Minstrels, 472 Broadway, New York, to write comic songs, negro songs, and walk-arounds and act as musician when required.

"Dixie" was written in the early spring of 1859 and was sung from that time to July 4, 1865, by Mr. Emmett at every performance given at Bryant's.

His story tonight was received with great applause and at its close he sang "Dixie" with the support of a chorus improvised from the school during the day.

AGUINALDO AND HIS PRISONERS

Will Release Clerical Captives if Their Property Is Turned Over to Rebels.

Manila, March 2, 10:30 a. m.—It is reported Aguinaldo will only release the Spanish Clerical prisoners upon condition all landed and other property that they own shall be transferred to the rebels.

Last night twelve rebels in two canoes were discovered paddling out from Parañaque. They attempted to cross the bay, but a patrol boat overhauled them and took the prisoners to Manila.

Two battalions of the Twentieth Infantry have been assigned for provost guard duty and a third battalion will join General MacArthur's division.

Showing More Activity.

Manila, March 1.—The rebels are active at Calóocan and Malabon. They evidently intend to mount a battery in front of the Malabon Church, destroyed by the fire of the United States monitor Monadnock on Feb. 27. They can be seen throwing up earthworks for guns and epaulements.

There was the usual desultory firing yesterday evening and today, but only one casualty resulted and is in the case of Private Parks, Company K, California Volunteers.

The Nebraska volunteers, at the reservoir, had a slight brush with a small body of the enemy this morning. The rebels scattered in the jungle after the first volley.

The Negros Commissioners have entertained several American officers and British subjects at their hotel in return for the compliment paid them by General Otis. They sailed for Negros today.

The United States transport St. Paul today has embarked Colonel Smith, Major Simes, a battalion of the California volunteers for Negros and the officers recently appointed to posts at Iloilo.

Chaplain Leland of the Tennessee volunteers died recently at Iloilo of smallpox.

The United States transport Arizona has arrived here. Generally speaking, the situation is unchanged.

Madrid Hears Important News.

Madrid, March 1.—The Reforma hears the Spanish government has received a dispatch from the United States protesting against the statements cabled from Manila by General Rios, who formerly commanded the Spanish troops in the Philippines, relative to the situation of affairs there.

The Correspondencia asserts that it has received such serious news from Manila that it believes it to be its duty not to publish it until confirmed.

Lieutenant General Correa, Minister of War, denies that the United States government has protested respecting the conduct of General Rios, the Spanish commander in the Philippines, or that the government has received alarming news from Manila, although he admits that an important dispatch has reached Madrid.

Manila Editor Suppressed.

Seattle, Wash., March 1.—A letter from Manila dated Jan. 23 says: "The American, a local journal, recently discovered plans of organized opposition and treachery among the German residents here and started an exposure and boycott against them. The paper was promptly and properly suppressed by the military authorities, but has been allowed to resume again under an editorial promise to be good in the future."

News of Captain Elliott's Death.

Topeka, Kas., March 1.—Governor Stanley has received a cablegram from Colonel Funston of the Twentieth Kansas, at Manila, stating that Captain D. S. Elliott, Company G, Twentieth Kansas, who was reported seriously wounded in yesterday's dispatches, was killed in a battle with the insurgents.

TROUBLES IN BUSINESS WORLD.

Columbia Brewing Company of Logansport, Ind., Placed in Receiver's Hands.

Logansport, Ind., March 1.—[Special.]—On application of George A. Weiss of Chicago, President of the Columbia Brewing company of this city, John G. Klep, local manager of the plant, was today made receiver of the concern. This action was taken on account of the recent failure of the American Brewing company of Chicago, which held the mortgage indebtedness of the Columbia company, to the amount of $42,526.

ROBBERS LOOT A POSTOFFICE.

Stamps and Money to the Supposed Value of $20,000 Taken in Covington.

Cincinnati, O., March 1.—The Covington (Ky.) postoffice was robbed of stamps and money last night, reported to amount to $20,000. The work was evidently done by men who had secreted themselves in the stamp department. Postmaster O. A. Reynolds declines to tell the amount of the loss.

LORD HERSCHELL DIES.

PRESIDENT OF JOINT HIGH COMMISSION EXPIRES SUDDENLY.

Suffers in Washington for Several Weeks from the Result of a Fall, but No Alarm Is Felt Until the Patient Complains in the Early Morning of a Pain in His Chest, Death Ensuing Shortly After—Long Public Career of the Dead Baron.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Baron Farrer Herschell, one of the commissioners from Great Britain on the high joint commission, and President of the commission in session here to adjust differences between the United States and Canada, died suddenly at 7:05 o'clock this morning at the Shoreham Hotel, where he had been confined to his bed for several weeks with a broken bone caused by a fall on a slippery sidewalk.

At 5 o'clock this morning Lord Herschell awakened and called to his nurse, who found him breathing heavily. After receiving some attentions he said he felt better, and again went to sleep. A little after 6 o'clock he again called the nurse and said he felt ill, and complained of a great pain in his chest below the heart.

Dr. W. W. Johnston was hastily summoned, and after a hurried examination dispatched a messenger for Dr. Maddox, who joined him in a few minutes. The pain, however, did not yield to treatment, and at 7:05 o'clock the patient breathed his last.

At the time there was with him his private secretary, Hedworth Williamson; W. C. Cartwright, secretary of the joint high commission, of which Lord Herschell was the President; Dr. Johnston, Dr. Maddox, and his nurses. The physicians were unable to give the exact cause of death, but the symptoms, it was thought, indicated that it was angina pectoris.

Lord Herschell's family, who, with the exception of his son Richard, at Oxford, is in the south of France, has been cabled of his death, but no response has been received. It is assumed that the body will be sent to England as soon as possible, but no definite arrangements have yet been made.

Secretary of State Hay cabled Ambassador Choate at London as follows:

Express through appropriate channels the deep sorrow the President feels by reason of the death of Lord Herschell, whose career of eminent usefulness is thus cut short on the eve of the accomplishment of his mission. Assure Lord Herschell's family of the President's sincere condolence, to which I add my own personal sympathy.

HAY.

The funeral services will be held probably on Saturday either at St. John's Episcopal Church or at the British Embassy. It was stated late tonight that an examination developed the immediate cause of death was angina pectoris.

Farrer Herschell, first Baron of that name, was not of noble birth, but sprang from an English non-conformist middle class family. He was born on Nov. 2, 1837, the son of the Rev. Ridley Herschell of London and Helen, daughter of William Mowbray of Edinburg, his father being of Jewish descent. He was educated to the bar and acquired wealth in that profession.

To the public he has been known chiefly as Lord Chancellor under Gladstone, as a member of the Venezuelan commission, and as chairman of the Canadian-American joint high commission, recently in session at Washington. He became Lord High Chancellor in 1886 during Mr. Gladstone's administration and was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron. He had been made Solicitor General in Gladstone's ministry in 1880 and had been knighted. Upon the Venezuelan commission he served with Justice Collins, the two being recognized as eminent English jurists, though not of so large a reputation as the Americans who sat with them, Justice Brewer and Justice Fuller.

Lord Herschell received his academic education at University College, London, and later took his bachelor's degree with honors at Bonn. His legal practice began in 1860 when he was called to the bar and he became Queen's Counsel and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1872. He represented Durham in the Liberal interests from 1874 to 1885.

His first connection with the Cabinet was in 1880, when he was made Solicitor General under Mr. Gladstone. He was created a Knights Bachelor on May 13, being the 587th in order of precedence. In December, 1885, he was again a candidate for Parliament from North Lonsdale division of Lancashire and was defeated by the Tory candidate. Had he received 226 votes more he would have been elected to the House of Commons, where he could not have expected anything better than an Attorney Generalship. On Feb. 1 of the succeeding year he became, as Mr. Gladstone's Lord Chancellor, a peer with a salary of $50,000 a year, a member of the Cabinet, and at the end of his term retired on a pension of $25,000 for life. As Lord Chancellor he overstepped his superior legal officer, Sir Henry James, who was Attorney General while Lord Herschell was Solicitor General. At the time of his appointment he was recognized as a good lawyer and a fair debater. His advancement was a political surprise. His legal superior, Sir Henry James, had fallen into bad odor with the Whigs and was dropped with others of his ilk.

He was married in 1876 to Agnes Aleda, the daughter of Edward Leigh Kindersly of Clyffe, Dorsetshire. They have one son and three daughters.

REGRET OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Englishmen and Canadians Unite in Praises for the Dead Lord Herschell.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, March 1.—Lord Herschell's death comes as a profound surprise. He was admittedly one of the ablest and clearest-headed Judges of the English bench. Edward Blake, M. P., who knew him well, said this evening:

"He was a great Judge, with one of the most lucid intellects I have ever known."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the new leader of the Liberal opposition and the colleague of Lord Herschell in two Cabinets, on hearing the news, said:

"It is incredible. No man of his years seemed to me to have more vigor than Lord Herschell. His death is a dire loss to the country and to the Liberal party."

Lord Herschell had amassed a handsome fortune, but his pension of $20,000 a year, as ex-Lord Chancellor, dies with him.

Ottawa, Ont., March 1.—[Special.]—The news of Lord Herschell's death was received with consternation by the members of the Dominion government who had been associated with him on the joint high commission. At the Government House, where Lord Herschell had been a guest, the deepest concern was manifested by Lord Minto and his staff. Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed surprise and regret, stating that the loss to Canada and the empire was great. Sir Richard Cartwright said:

"I regard it as a misfortune to Canada. Not only were our relations with him most cordial, but in all respects we found him disposed to render us valuable assistance."

The Hon. David Miles said:

"Lord Herschell's death is a matter of profound regret to the people of Canada. He was a tower of strength to the British interests, and his death will be deplored by all who have had the pleasure of meeting him. It will be difficult to fill his place."

Sir Louis Davies left tonight for Washington to represent the government at the funeral.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE COWPER, Chicago, died yesterday at 136 Ada street. He was born in Oldham, England, in 1825, and accompanied his father, George Cowper, to Northfield, Cook County, in 1842. Four years later the family moved into the city, living for a time at 89 Clark street and later at La Salle and Madison streets, the site of the present Major Block. In 1849 Cowper joined in the rush to the California gold fields, where he remained three years. He entered upon carriage making in the early fifties. Masons remember him as the first Master of Blaney Lodge in this city. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning from the residence of his brother, John Cowper, 215 Warren avenue.

MRS. MARY BRADFORD FARGO, Chicago, was buried yesterday in Rosehill Cemetery. Funeral services were held at the family residence, 2247 Michigan avenue, at noon. Several hundred friends attended. Bishop Fallows officiated. The honorary pallbearers were: William T. Baker, William A. Fuller, John J. Jones, Dr. James Nevins Hyde, General Charles A. Drew, E. G. Keith, James Barrell, and J. Russell Jones. The active pallbearers were selected from among the officials of the American Express company, as follows: H. E. Stump, E. N. Hill, W. A. Naylor, Robert E. M. Cowie, O. W. Barrett, and C. E. Seaton.

JAMES COOK CONKLING died at Springfield, Ill., March 1, of old age. Mr. Conkling helped organize the Republican party in Illinois at Bloomington in 1856; was twice elected to the Legislature; was Mayor and Postmaster of Springfield, and during the civil war was appointed State agent by Governor Yates, presenting the claim of Illinois against the government for supplies furnished the volunteers and assisting in the organization of the regiments that went to the front. He was at one time a trustee of the Blackburn University at Carlinville and afterward a trustee of the State University at Urbana.

COLONEL AMOS C. BABCOCK, Chicago, was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery, Canton, Ill. The funeral procession included members of the Canton Fire department, Fulton Lodge, I. O. M. A.; Anchor Lodge, A. O. U. W.; and a long train of carriages containing members and friends of the family. The remains lay in state at the opera-house from 10 o'clock in the morning until the hour for the funeral. The city building was draped and flags were at half mast on schools and business houses. F. H. Wines of Springfield and Colonel Clark E. Carr of Galesburg spoke at the funeral.

FRED C. WEIR, Cincinnati, O., died on March 1, 1899, of heart disease. He was a brother of L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express company, and of Mrs. Washington Hesing of Chicago.

CEREAL TRUST MAY FAIL.

Subscribers Pay In Only Fifty Per Cent on Their Stock and the Price Is Falling.

Akron, O., March 1.—The promoters of the new cereal trust in this city express fears that the deal will fall through for the same reason that the pottery trust failed. Reports from the men who have the subscription lists in charge say that the subscriptions do not give any signs of being full in any reasonable length of time, while the money for the stock already subscribed, which is now several days past due, has not yet paid over 50 per cent.

Stock which was quoted at the time the deal was first announced at 106 has now fallen below 90, and has been offered as low as 85.

Youngstown, O., March 1.—The National Steel company will form a business alliance with the American Plate company, by which the latter will be able to secure a steady supply of tin bars for its mills and the former to have a market for its products.

RAISE IN EMPLOYES' WAGES.

Workmen in Different Localities Receive Notice of an Increase of Pay.

Baltimore, Md., March 1.—[Special.]—The 1,700 employés of the Maryland Steel company at Sparrow's Point were today granted an increase of 10 per cent in wages, thus restoring the rate paid previous to 1893.

Birmingham, Ala., March 1.—An advance in the wages of the coal miners of the Birmingham district went into effect today. The advance will be two and a half cents for every ton of coal mined.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 1.—An advance of 50 cents a ton was made today in steel billets and Bessemer pig iron. The advance in steel billets will be followed by an increase of 8 per cent in the wages of the skilled workmen. The advance will affect 15,000 men.

PFISTER GOES TO HOT SPRINGS.

Divides the Property of the Guido Pfister Estate with His Sister.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 1.—[Special.]—Charles F. Pfister left at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Hot Springs, Ark., where he expects to remain indefinitely for the benefit of his health. During a stay of many months at the Hot Springs last year Mr. Pfister was greatly improved, and he now goes to complete his recovery, if possible.

The real estate records show the conveyance of a large amount of real estate, valued at some $200,000, from Charles F. Pfister to Mrs. Louise F. Vogel, which is simply the legal division of the property of the Guido Pfister estate between Charles F. Pfister and his sister, Mrs. Vogel.

MINERS AND OPERATORS MEET.

Conference Held at Springfield, Ill., to Decide Upon the Subject of Year's Scale.

Springfield, Ill., March 1.—The mine operators and miners met today and effected an organization for the purpose of holding a conference concerning the scale of wages to be paid in Illinois during the coming year.

S. N. Dalzell, President of the Operators' association, was made President, and Secretary W. D. Ryan of the United Mine Workers of Illinois was selected Secretary.

The operators appointed a committee to act with the Scale committee of the miners' union, and the convention then adjourned to await the result of the Scale committee's work.

SPRECKELS IN BEET FIELD.

Company Is Formed in California to Make Sugar of the Vegetable.

Salinas, Cal., March 1.—Articles of incorporation of the Spreckels Beet Sugar company were filed with the County Clerk here today. The capital stock of the company is stated to be $5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. The directors for the first year are J. D. Spreckels, A. F. Morrison, A. B. Spreckels, H. P. Weed, and W. D. K. Gibson.

TALK OF MUNICIPAL LAWS

STATE LEAGUE OF CITY OFFICIALS STARTS WELL AT PEORIA.

Purposes of Organization Well Defined and Conditions of Membership Easy—Officers Chosen—Paper on Public Ownership of Public Service Read by Lieut. Foote of Washington, D. C.—Mayor Medill Tells of Water Supply—Sessions to Continue.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Peoria, Ill., March 1.—The League of Illinois Municipalities was today given its start in life. A constitution was adopted at the session this afternoon and the necessary officers elected. They are:

President—John P. Warner, Mayor of Peoria.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. F. Farwell, Mayor of Seneca.

Assistant Secretary—E. S. Brown, Mayor of De Kalb.

The constitution adopted today is not radically different from other State leagues. It states that the objects of the organization are a practical study of all questions pertaining to municipal government and administration and the holding of annual conventions for the discussion of these questions and the interchange of information derived from experience.

The league is to promote such State and municipal legislation as shall be best calculated to advance the general welfare of cities.

Any town in Illinois with a population over 1,000 is eligible for membership. Contributing memberships are provided for by admitting any former elective member of a city government, head of a department, or person with a reputation along literary or scientific lines upon the payment of a yearly fee of $5.

The membership fee of cities ranges from $5 for a town of the smallest class to $30 for cities of over 100,000 population. Every elective officer in a city and every head of a department shall be entitled to attend conventions as a delegate.

One Vote for Each Town.

On questions of electing officers and the selection of places of annual meeting each town is allowed one vote. On other matters each delegate can vote.

The officers are to be a President and three Vice Presidents, one each from the northern, southern, and central portions of the State; a Secretary-Treasurer, and three trustees. The officers will be the Executive committee.

There was a good attendance of delegates on hand when the meeting was called to order this morning. T. J. Medill of Rock Island was elected temporary chairman and J. F. Farrell of Seneca Secretary.

Mayor Warner of Peoria delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by M. M. Stevens of East St. Louis. He was followed by W. S. Forman of the same city.

The chair appointed the following committees:

Organization—Stevens of East St. Louis, Cook of Galesburg, Brown of Rockford, Lagger of Joliet, Winkler of Belleville.

Constitution and By-Laws—Swenson of Moline, Remington of Geneseo, Brown of Mendota, Sapp of Pekin, and Brown of De Kalb.

Lluetenant Foote's Franchise Paper.

The troublesome franchise question was then taken up at length by Lieutenant A. R. Foote of Washington. In part he said:

"All honest persons are in unquestioned agreement on the following propositions:

"1. A laborer is entitled to own and enjoy, unmolested, the products of his labor, the wages he receives, the profit he may save.

"2. A person who permits others to use his property is entitled to the return of his property unimpaired and payment for its use.

"3. Private property shall not be taken for the benefit of the public or private users by authority of law without fair compensation paid to its owner.

"4. Public and private users of a service rendered by others have no right to use such service without paying a reasonable price therefor.

"There is no popular complaint against the principles of justice here declared. All discontent has its origin in a belief that these principles are not properly applied to the distribution of property created by the joint use of labor and capital of many persons. A proof of this charge, that satisfies the reason of a majority, is found in the enormous wealth of a few and the comparative poverty of the many.

"It is right that the people should have every advantage they can justly claim, but the object sought will be defeated by the means used to secure it if the party of popular demands is permitted to intrust large, complicated, and highly technical industries to the management of municipal governments not properly organized and regulated to operate them successfully.

"By combining regulations necessary to render the municipal ownership and operation of public service industries successful, if it can be made successful, with regulations necessary to render corporate ownership and operation of such industries just, the people will secure a fuller measure of advantage than it is possible for them to gain by any other means. Investors will secure permanency and profitable employment for their capital pledged by the faith of the people founded on reason, made intelligent by a correct knowledge of the facts, showing established conditions to be right and just. A firmer base than this on which to rest corporate rights does not exist in human affairs.

"These regulations furnish a solution of the problem, and will cause the people to say to investors: This is our business. For its purposes we will employ your capital under your own management. We will secure your investment against impairment, we will pay you a reasonable profit for its use while it is so employed, and when we are done with it we will hand it back to you dollar for dollar. All advantages that can be secured from the business beyond the fulfillment of our agreements with you shall be ours."

Following Lieutenant Foote, Mayor T. F. Medill of Rock Island read an address on "Water Supply of Municipalities."

Tonight at 8 o'clock the new City Hall was illuminated and Mayor Warner acted as host there for an hour. A reception at Elks' Hall followed at 9 o'clock.

DEADLOCK ON NICARAGUA CANAL

House and Senate Show No Signs of Getting Together—Neither Will Yield.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—[Special.]—After a conference which lasted until midnight the conferees in charge of the rivers and harbors bill had not reached an agreement. Fairly good progress was made so far as relates to the river and harbor work, and few changes were made. It is believed the Illinois items are still unchanged.

The Nicaraguan Canal proposition was not reached, and until it is nothing can be said as to the fate of the measure. One thing is certain, however, the Senate conferees will not yield on the canal proposition, and rather than have that portion of the bill stricken out they will hold out for their amendments and kill the bill.

They certainly will not back down, they say, so long as Speaker Reed prevents a direct vote of the House on the canal scheme. There was no disagreement tonight, good progress being made, and another conference will be held tomorrow.

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Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets remove the cause that produces la grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. 25c.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED—QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

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Has cured millions. Will help you, if suffering from Lung, Chest, Kidney, Muscle or Joint affections. Price 25c. All Druggists, Rodine substitutes. Of m'f'rs, Seabury & Johnson, N. Y., if unobtainable.

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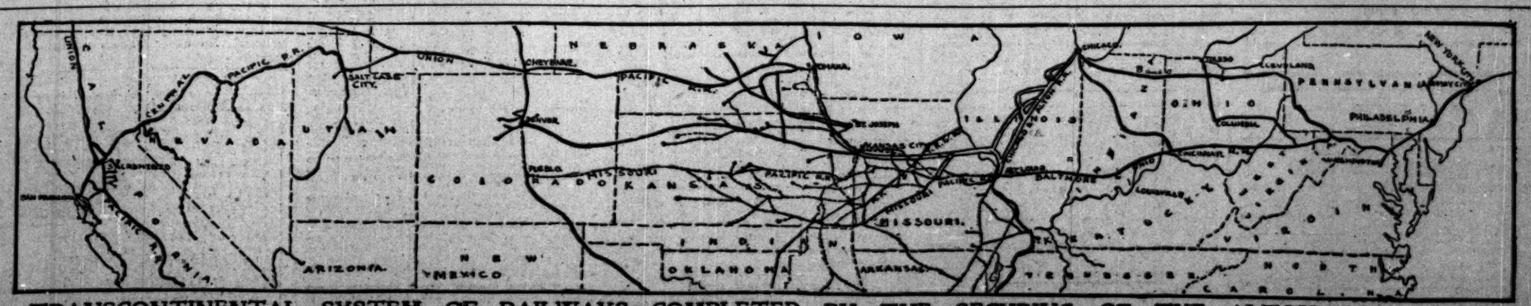


TRANSCONTINENTAL SYSTEM OF RAILWAYS COMPLETED BY THE SECURING OF THE ALTON AS A LINK.

WILL STAND BY ST. LOUIS.

SEVEN CLUBS OPPOSE THE EXPULSION OF THE BROWNS.

Fear of Long Litigation Prevents Final Action Against the Von der Ahe-Muckenfuss Claimants — President Hart Votes in Favor of the Measure — Schedule Adopted, but Will Not Be Made Public Until Later — Burns Fails to Secure Pitcher Mercer.

New York, March 1.—The expected did not happen at the opening session of the National league schedule meeting today at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The events of yesterday and the action of the preliminary meetings of the Board of Arbitration and the directors seemed to indicate plainly the first action of the league body would be the expulsion of the St. Louis club.

This program was not carried out, but it was not the fault of the magnates who laid the plans. It was tried and failed signally. When the matter of expelling St. Louis came up seven clubs were found arrayed in opposition to it and only four in favor of it. John T. Brush of Cincinnati, James A. Hart of Chicago, F. de Haas Robinson of Cleveland, and Al Wagner of Washington were the magnates who favored the expulsion of the Missouri club for failure to meet its obligations. Against them were Soden of Boston, who also casts New York's proxy in the absence of Freedman; Abell of Brooklyn, Hanlon of Baltimore, Keer of Pittsburg, Rogers of Philadelphia, and Dreyfuss of Louisville.

This show of hands was not made in a direct manner. The matter did not reach a formal vote, but was arrived at through an informal expression of opinion.

Fall Short of Votes.

In order to expel the St. Louis club the constitution requires a unanimous vote, but the constitution can be amended by a three-fourths vote. It was the play of the magnates to first amend the constitution and then expel the delinquent organization by the same majority, but the men who engineered the scheme fell five votes short of the number required to amend, and in view of this overwhelming opposition the matter was effectually sidetracked and will not come up again at this meeting.

The St. Louis club, therefore, stands suspended from operating under the national agreement by action of the Board of Arbitration, but the league did not care to go to the extent of declaring the club expelled for fear of unlimited legal complications. Cooler counsels prevailed, and the matter will be left to be straightened out by the courts through the auction sale of the St. Louis club March 14, when the successful bidder must raise the suspension by settling the Wilkesbarre claim of $750.

The league was able to avoid direct action by formal vote on the question because the report of the Board of Directors made no recommendation either way.

Adopt Four Trip Schedule.

The magnates spent so much of the day in discussing the St. Louis problem, however, that they had time for nothing else, although in session something over six hours in all. "Uncle Nick's" greeting at the conclusion of deliberations this evening was the familiar one that absolutely nothing had been done, but it was known on indisputable authority that the magnates discussed and practically adopted the playing schedule for the season today. This is also known to be the four-trip schedule prepared by President Young and including twelve clubs, the opening dates being those given by THE TRIBUNE yesterday.

The schedule will not be made public, however, until after the sale of the St. Louis club. The magnates merely selected the schedule which they preferred from the three submitted by Messrs. Young and Whitehead and its formal adoption was delayed until March 14.

This unusual proceeding was explained by one of the most conservative of the magnates, who refused to be quoted, as being due to caution, lest in adopting, publishing, and distributing a schedule in advance of the sale they should prejudice the courts or complicate matters further. The real reason is undoubtedly that in case there is a slip in Mr. Robison's plans to buy up the St. Louis plant it will not be too late to change the schedule.

Freedman Will Not Sell.

A rumor which would not down, but was persistent in its circulation in spite of repeated denials, was the story today that Andrew Freedman had fixed a price on his majority stock holdings in the New York club. It was said that by reason of pressure brought to bear upon him by the Boston magnates and others who hold interests in the New York club Mr. Freedman had agreed to deliver his shares of stock for $65,000, the purchaser to assume in addition a floating indebtedness of $30,000 and the club's lease of the Polo Grounds.

Mr. Freedman is sick with the grip in his rooms at the Democratic club, but when called up his answer was an absolute denial. "There is nothing in it," he said. "I would not accept twice that sum for my shares in the club."

It was obtained from such high authority, however, that some credence was given it, and it was believed that the combination which forced Freedman to appoint John B. Day manager was not satisfied with the figurehead position which had been given Mr. Day, and intended to compel Freedman to relinquish control of the club. Freedman recently admitted that he wished to retire from baseball on account of the pressure of outside business, but he is too good a fighter to voluntarily retire under fire.

According to Mr. Young's report of the proceedings the report of the Board of Directors regarding the St. Louis club's indebtedness to the Chicago club and to the league was first read and after lengthy discussion was ordered placed on file.

Two three-trip and four-trip schedules were then presented, and these were ordered filed, too.

John T. Brush then presented his report on the revision of his measure providing for a Board of Discipline. This is a voluminous document, covering many pages, and action upon it was deferred until tomorrow.

No Trades Made Yet.

The league adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

As yet not a trade in players nor an attempt at one has been discovered. The several managers seem determined to stand pat on what they have. Manager Burns of Chicago, who was believed to have a couple of deals up his sleeve, left for his home early today, setting at rest any question as to Chicago's negotiating any deals at this meeting.

One of the players whom he was believed to be after is Mercer of Washington, whom he believes to have several pitching years left. But both Wagner and Irwin are firm in their refusal to part with Mercer. Irwin believes that he can make a crack third baseman out of Mercer in order to utilize his batting strength in every game. Failing in that he will retain him for the box.

Ned Hanlon, who was supposed to be the center of several deals for players, has his hands full getting the star players selected for his Brooklyn team into line. Kelly and Keeler are both demanding higher figures than they are offered and are holding out together.

McGraw and Hanlon are also at odds over the prospective management of the Baltimore annex. McGraw says the difference is a friendly one, but Hanlon does not intend to submit evidently, as he has been negotiating with Jack Chapman to assume the management of that club.

Billy Keeler has just returned from Hot Springs. He reported Jim Callahan and Clark Griffith, who are there, to be in perfect health and rapidly getting into condition for spring practice. McGraw told Manager Burns today that he thought Chicago had the better of the Demont-Dahlen deal all around. There was no player in the league, in his opinion, more willing, nor more anxious to win than Demont. McGraw did not think Hanlon would have considered the deal at all if he had believed Demont could play third base as well as Dahlen.

A. G. Spalding was a prominent figure about the corridors this afternoon, and was the center of interest during his short stay. He attended the league's deliberations during the discussion of the St. Louis muddle at the desire of the magnate to gain his opinion for guidance in the matter.

Cleveland Players Signing.

Cleveland, O., March 1.—Secretary Muir of the Cleveland Baseball club has obtained the signatures to contracts of all the players of last year's team excepting those of Burkett and McKean. Zimmer signed this afternoon. Burkett will probably sign, but there is some doubt about McKean, as he has established a café in Cleveland and is making money in it.

HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE DIVIDED.

Are Separated into East and West Divisions for the Preliminary Championship Contests.

The Board of Managers of the Cook County High School Baseball league elected officers, adopted rules on divisions and umpires for the spring series of championship games, and appointed Schedule committees at a meeting held in the Schiller Building yesterday.

Preceding this meeting a joint meeting with the league Board of Control, composed of faculty representatives, was held. As a result of a recommendation of the board it was decided to divide the league into two divisions. Halsted street is to be the dividing line. The schools in the east division are: South Division, South Chicago, Englewood, Hyde Park, Chicago Manual Training, Evanston, Lake View, and North Division. Those in the west division are: Oak Park, La Grange, Austin, West Division, English High and Manual Training, Medill, and Northwest Division.

It was decided that each team in each division should play all of the other teams in that division, assuring fifty-six games in the east division and forty-two in the west. The teams which finish second, as well as those which win first place in each division, shall then play for the pennant. The four teams are to play a new series at the close of the season.

It was decided that the Schedule committees should set a date for each game, but that by mutual consent the managers of two opposing teams could change the date. The Schedule committees will report a week from Friday. Those on the committees are: East division—Charles S. McDaid, Lake View; Fred C. Purcell, North Division; Ben S. Herbert, Evanston. West division—Ernest E. Quantrell, Northwest Division; Edgar L. Morrison, Oak Park; Oscar R. Holtan, English High.

It was decided to choose umpires from the faculty, that there should be two for each game, and that both managers should know who the umpires were to be three days in advance of each game.

The league officers elected were: President, Albert M. Wadsworth, Englewood; Vice President, Charles S. McDaid, Lake View; Secretary, Ernest W. Quantrell, North Division; Treasurer, Fred C. Purcell, North Division.

The managers of thirteen of the schools were at the meeting.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION PLANS.

Representatives Meet at Peoria and Discuss Preparations for the Coming Season.

Peoria, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—A meeting of the representatives of the eight cities that will compose the Western Baseball association was held here this afternoon. Those present: W. C. Bryan, Peoria; G. W. Holt, Rockford; M. W. Wright and Pat Wright, Springfield; M. H. Sexton and L. R. Eddy, Rock Island; William Brown, Quincy; Belden Hill, Cedar Rapids; A. W. Kohler and William Kreig, Bloomington; E. P. Adler, Ottumwa, and President J. Stanley Brown of Rockford. It was decided to require each club to put up a certified check for $500 as a forfeit that the schedule would be carried out. A salary limit is set by the constitution at $900 a month. A guaranty of $40 is made to visiting clubs. On rainy days the visiting club will receive $20. Receipts are to be divided on holidays. The season will open May 2, and 126 games will be played. The selection of the ball to be used and of umpires was left with the President.

Bloomington, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—Bloomington baseball enthusiasts have decided to organize a stock company, and have already disposed of $500 worth of shares. The organization of a stock company will place the team on a solid financial basis and insure its playing the season. Numerous letters are being received from players who are anxious to join the team, but no one has been signed. To increase the financial status, the local promoters of the game have arranged for an entertainment to be given next week.

"LONG JOHN" HEALY IS DYING.

Once Famous Pitcher Is Near Death from Consumption—An Around-the-World Tourist.

St. Louis, Mo., March 1.—[Special.]—John Healy, the once famous pitcher, whose career as a professional dates back to the '80s, is dying of consumption at his home here. Healy, who was better known as "Long John," is only a wreck of his former self. He has wasted away until he now weighs no more than seventy pounds. In the days when he handled the sphere he was tall and slender, weighing over 180 pounds. Healy came to St. Louis from Cairo, Ill., to play with the St. Louis Maroons. He was a member of the Spalding party of tourists that gave exhibitions all over the world. His last appearance as a ball player was when the firemen and police of St. Louis played at Sportsman's Park. Healy pitched for the police and won his game hands down. Up to the time he took sick he was a member of the St. Louis detective force.

Menefee Signs with Minneapolis.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 1.—[Special.]—John E. Menefee, the pitcher, has decided to enter the professional baseball ranks again, and today signed with the Minneapolis club. Menefee insists that his arm is sound again. Pittsburg bought his release from Louisville for $1,500 in 1894, and he pitched but two games. Fred Hartman has received word that he will be New York's third baseman this coming season. Ten members of the Pittsburg baseball club wrote today that they were ready to join the club on the spring trip. Arthur Madison, shortstop, of North Adams, Mass.; William Schriver, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John McCarthy, Gilbertville, Mass.; J. Tannehill, and Ed Boyle, Cincinnati, will go direct to Roanoke. J. Rosebrough of Charleston, Ill.; James Williams, Denver, Colo.; Sam Leever, Goshen, O.; and Clarence Beaumont, Rochester, Wis., will report here.

INTEREST IN SANTRY AND CAIN.

Calhoun-Madison Athletic Show Tonight—Other Gossip of the Fighters.

The meeting of Eddie Santry and Joe Cain at the Calhoun-Madison Athletic club tonight is affording the local sports plenty of food for speculation. Santry has not appeared locally for some time except in exhibition bouts. In the few matches he has fought away from home he has done well. Those who have seen his work while training at Gilmore's for the present match are of the opinion that he is better now than at any stage of his career. He is quicker and stronger and retains all his clever defense.

Cain can best be judged by his work against Tommy White, though the fact that he has sparred considerably with him detracts somewhat from the showing he made in the matches they had at the Chicago Athletic association and the Fort Dearborn Athletic club. Constant practice may have familiarized him with that speedy straight left that White knows so well how to use, but the successful manner in which Cain time and again blocked the blow stamps him as among the speediest in the business. His body work against White was of the kind that tells. In Santry he will meet a man with perhaps a better right than White, but the jabs will not come any harder or faster. It would appear to be a fight in which the right hand of both men will cut much figure. Santry is reported to be the favorite in the betting, but Cain has many friends at the Calhoun-Madison club and elsewhere. Siler will referee, and hence a decision is likely to be given unless the milling is of an extremely even character. Cain has been preparing for the match at Streator, and is reported to be in good condition. Santry yesterday sparred twenty-seven minutes with Joe Hedmark without a rest. Should Santry win he will be matched to meet Jack Lewis at the C. A. A. show.

The bouts for the show tonight are between Tom McCune and Al Baxter, Perry Queenan and Jack Moore of Boston, Joe Bertrand and Pete Johnson.

Objections raised by the Mayor of Cincinnati have caused a reduction in the number of rounds from fifteen to ten in the contest between Bob Armstrong and Frank Childs, which takes place in that city on Saturday night. They will meet at the Stag Athletic club. Childs is already on the ground, his training quarters being near the Latonia racetrack. He takes a long spin over the hills every day and is in splendid condition. Sam Summerfield, his manager, with Charley Essig, will leave for Cincinnati tomorrow night, and the former is prepared to wager a reasonable amount on the chances of the Chicago man. The match is announced for the colored heavyweight championship of America, although Joe Butler of Philadelphia should be entitled to some say in the matter. Armstrong still bears in mind the cross given him by Childs at the Chicago Athletic association, and is looking for a little satisfaction for the knockout then given him.

DUAL MEET AT THE VARSITY.

Hyde Park and Morgan Park Track Teams Will Contest on Saturday.

Athletes from Hyde Park High School and the Morgan Park Academy will hold their dual meet on Saturday at the University of Chicago gymnasium. The academy boys have been using the university gymnasium to train in, but owing to the fact the high school lads were better represented in the runs several of the running events were cut off the list. As the entries stand now the contest will be a close one, and the academy boys have the better of the list in regard to the field events. The high school boys are figuring to win on the relay and are endeavoring to get their team into the best possible shape for the First Regiment meet, when they will compete with the high school team from Milwaukee. The entries for Saturday:

35 yard dash—Hyde Park: Wanen, Cunningham, Wagner, Shuey, Munger. Morgan Park: H. E. Smith, Penrance, Sherman, Mendenhall.

12 pound shot put—Hyde Park: Northam, Wagner, Davis. Morgan Park: Jones, McNab, Litteg, Horton.

Mile run—Hyde Park: McIlvaine, Shuey, Biegler, Northam, Railey, Forbes. Morgan Park: Ware, Geddis, Schuler.

Running broad jump—Hyde Park: Warren, Wagner, Shuey, Cunningham. Morgan Park: Harper, Morgan, Mundenhall, Horton, Jacobs, Penrance.

Pole vault—Hyde Park: Cunningham, Warren, Mooney. Morgan Park: Horton, Gettis.

40 yard hurdles—Hyde Park: Warren, Connor, Shepard, Wagner, Cunningham, Shuey. Morgan Park: Horton, McNab, Morgan, Mundenhall.

High jump—Hyde Park: Shuey, Cunningham, Warren, Shepard. Morgan Park: Sawyer, MacLeish, Horton, Gettis.

Half mile run—Hyde Park: Lowe, Low, Ford, Railey. Morgan Park: Morgan, Lardam.

440 yard run—Hyde Park: Shuey, Borden, McIlvaine, Munger, Warren. Morgan Park: H. C. Smith, Sawyer, Pratt.

One mile relay race—Six men, two laps each.

To get rid of rheumatism try a bottle of Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st., 34 Washington, agts.

OLD REDSKIN IS SHOT.

BULLET ENDS THE LIFE OF A FAMOUS RACEHORSE.

Is Started in a Race at New Orleans and After Showing a Lot of Speed He Breaks Down, Being Afterward Put to Death—Was Once a Good Stake Animal—Double Dummy Captures the Handicap Easily—Storm King Out of an Oakland Sprint.

New Orleans, La., March 1.—[Special.]—Old Redskin, the hero of many horse races, some of them stake events of no little importance, was shot late this evening at the Fair Grounds track. The plucky old horse, who was a good race horse even though he had grown sulky in his old days as the result of being asked to run with badly affected legs, was entered in the last race on today's card. He was well played, but after breaking in front of his field and showing speed to the stretch, he broke down and was pulled up, the race being won by Deyo.

After the crowd had left the grounds investigation showed that Redskin had broken a pastern and he was shot to put him out of suffering.

A commonplace card invited seventeen bookmakers, which is two above the average. The weather was June-like, the track good, and the attendance up to the standard. All the races were under selling conditions except the handicap at nine furlongs.

In that event six accepted weights, two of them—Colonel Frank Waters and J. H. C.—being from one stable. The entry opened favorite at 6 to 5, but drifted to 2 to 1 under the influence of the play on Double Dummy and Admetus. J. H. C. made the early running, but Double Dummy hooked up with him in the stretch, raced him into the ground, and won handily by a length. Admetus was three parts of a length before J. H. C.

The followers of O'Connor had their troubles. The fashionable rider landed only one winner, and that was the odds-on favorite, Deyo. It took the best Deyo had in her and the best O'Connor could do to beat the 60 to 1 shot, Prince Zeno, by a nose.

Takanasse won the opening race by a neck from Dave S., who was a neck before Jim Gore II. Scarcely a length separated the first and sixth horses. The Dragoon, with 112 pounds on him, came from behind and beat out O'Connor's mount, Hanlight, by a head in the six and a half furlongs for 3-year-olds. Lady Disdain was supposed to be the best in the mile and one-half race, but nothing got near Annie Taylor, who made her own running and won as she pleased. Rush Fields, at 10 to 1, proved the best of a poor field in the seven furlong event, in which Midgien was backed from 15 to 1 to 4 to 1. The first four finished heads and necks apart.

Will Wallace, Harry Stover, F. M. Archer, and Sidney Bender shipped their stables to Memphis tonight. E. S. Gardner sent along his filly Freak, half sister to Forget, who is a much respected candidate for the Tennessee Oaks.

New Orleans Summaries March 1.

Weather clear. Track slow.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
8-5	Takanassee, 113 [Songer]	1	5^{h}	3^{nk}	2^{1}	1^{nk}
5-1	Dave S., 111 [Aker]	7	3^{nk}	1^{h}	1^{h}	2^{h}
10-1	J. Gore II., 112 [Vandusen]	5	6^{2}	$7^{½}$	$7^{½}$	3^{h}

Time, 1:17. Can I See 'Em, Saratoga, Eva Rice, Lady Juliet, Nannie Davis, Banrica, Nora S., and John Boone finished as named. Winner, ch. m., by Iroquois—Babee. Good start. The first five were all driving hard. Takanassee was well ridden. Dave S. quit fifty yards from the finish. Can I See 'Em was closing fast. Eva Rice, off poorly, closed a big gap.

Second race, 6½ furlongs, purse $250, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
6-1	The Dragoon, 112 [Sheppard]	8	7^{h}	$7^{½}$	6^{1}	1^{h}
5-1	Hanlight, 107 [O'Connor]	6	3^{nk}	1^{h}	1^{1}	2^{2}
7-1	Fintan, 109 [Odom]	4	4^{nk}	3^{1}	3^{nk}	3^{2}

Time, 1:24½. Mouzeltoff, Prince Frederick, Uhler, Cynthia D., Free Hand, and Sheik finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Cavalier—Daybreak. Start good. It was a driving finish. Sheik had no speed. Hanlight cut across in front of Free Hand and Mouzeltoff at the head of stretch. The former had to pull up. Cynthia D. stopped after running a furlong.

Third race, 1½ miles, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	M.	1¼	Str.	Fn.
6-1	Annie Taylor, 89 [Odom]	4	1^{1}	1^{2}	1^{4}	1^{8}
6-1	Babe Fields, 112 [Foucon]	7	5^{nk}	2^{h}	$2^{1½}$	2^{2}
7-5	Lady Disdain, 97 [Troxler]	2	3^{h}	4^{h}	3^{1}	3^{nk}

Time, 2:40. Laura May, Partner, Sadie Levy, Evanatus, and Red finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Bermuda—Mattie Kinney. Start good. Won easily.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles, purse $400, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
1-5	D. Dummy, 102 [Mitchell]	1	2^{h}	1^{h}	1^{nk}	1^{1}
5-2	Admetus, 98 [O'Connor]	6	3^{1}	3^{2}	3^{nk}	2^{3}
2-1	J. H. C., 108 [Troxler]	2	$1^{1½}$	$2^{½}$	2^{1}	3^{3}

Time, 1:57. C. F. Waters, J. Steadman, and Possum finished as named. Winner, b. g., by Pardee—Meadow Lark. Good start. Won handily.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
10-1	Rush Fields, 107 [Songer]	5	$4^{½}$	2^{nk}	1^{nk}	1^{h}
6-1	Lucky Monday, 107 [Frost]	1	1^{1}	1^{h}	2^{1}	2^{h}
10-1	Mordecai, 107 [Aker]	11	6^{h}	$6^{½}$	4^{2}	3^{nk}

Time, 1:32. Midglen, Alamo, Jim Flood, Tom Shannon, Nover, Sangamon, Miss Ransom, John Sullivan, K. C., Easter John, Hairpin, and Tole Simmons finished as named. Winner, ch. g., by Sanford—Georgie M. Good start. Rush Fields and Lucky Monday fought it out for five furlongs. Alamo was under restraint early. Tole Simmons had but little speed. John Sullivan ran fast around the turn. Hairpin had some early speed.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-10	Deyo, 104 [O'Connor]	4	6^{nk}	4^{nk}	2^{1}	1^{n}
60-1	Prince Zeno, 101 [Odom]	6	2^{1}	$1^{½}$	1^{nk}	2^{2}
5-1	Bright Night, 102 [Mason]	5	4^{nk}	$5^{1½}$	3^{1}	3^{2}

Time, 1:31. Randazzo, Russella, Marie C., Dan Huger, and Crystalline finished as named. Redskin broke down. Winner, br. f., by Hayden Edwards—Carmencita. Good start. Deyo got her nose in front in the last stride. Zeno should have won. Randazzo ran wide on the turn. Russella and Marie C. both showed speed.

New Orleans Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Miss Ross, 108 pounds; Jim Gore II., 107; Disturbance, 105; Locust Blossom, 105; Yours Truly, 105; Glenmoyne, 102; Maggie S., 100; Nannie Davis, 97.

Second race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds—Sir Florian, 119 pounds; Miss Meade, 112; Hobart, 112; Effie Ainslie, 112; Dandy H., 105; Alpina, 100; Jim McClurg, 97.

Third race, 1 3-16 miles, selling—Amber Glints, 111 pounds; Red, 109; Sutton, 109; Gomez, 109; Inflammator, 109; Dalgretti, 106; Donation, 106; Oxnard, 105; Red Duchess, 104; School Girl, 100; Topling, 98; Annie Teuton, 96; Voyageur, 94.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, handicap—Tabouret, 110 pounds; Monk Wayman, 110; Nathanson, 104; Henry Launt, 105; Village Pride, 96; Locust Blossom, 95.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 20 yards, selling—Prince of India, 107 pounds; Simon W., 107; Kalitan, 104; Creedmore L., 103; Shuttlecock, 102; R. B. Sack, 100.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Swordsman, 107 pounds; Briggs, 106; Friar John, 106; Xalissa, 106; Tranby, 106; Mitt Boyken, 102; Ma Angeline, 101; Vignette, 93; Bright Night, 93; Sister Fox, 88; Phidias, 88.

OPPONENT RUNS A BAD RACE.

Oakland Judges Threaten to Bar "Kid" Weller's Stable from the Track—Topmast's Victory.

San Francisco, Cal., March 1.—[Special.]—The defeat of Opponent, an even money favorite, was the sensation of racing at Oakland today. Opponent, who has proved himself to be a sprinter of some class, was entered in the first race, and as the field opposed to him was composed of the cheapest kind of selling platers, he looked like a 1 to 2 chance. But the bookmakers posted even money against the horse, and although he was heavily backed by outsiders, they refused to cut the price. The horse got away from the post well, but quickly dropped back into the bunch, and staid there to the finish, being beaten two lengths for the show by Widow Jones. Judge Stouffer, backed from 10 to 1 to 6 to 1, took the lead in the stretch and won easily from Tony Licalzi.

The judges called Trainer Doss into the stand after the race and asked him if he could account for the horse's poor showing. Doss said that the only explanation he could offer was that the track did not suit him. The judges, however, would not take this as an excuse, and warned Doss that if his horses did not run more consistently in the future the entire stable, which consists of Opponent, Hugh Penny, and Don Quixote, would be barred from the track. The stable is owned by "Kid" Weller and F. W. Doss, and the horses have been unreliable since they came to this coast.

The card offered today was below the average, the crowd small, and the betting on most of the races was light. Old Topmast was heavily backed to win the mile and sixteenth event, and the great stretch runner had no trouble winning from Moringo, the favorite.

Oakland Summaries March 1.

Weather wet. Track sloppy.

First race, Futurity course, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6-1	Judge Stouffer, 108 [Rut'r]	2	2^{1}	2^{1}	2^{1}	1^{2}
20-1	Tony Licalzi, 104 [McN'l'e]	7	6^{3}	3^{1}	3^{2}	2^{5}
10-1	W. Jones, 106 [E. Jones]	6	3^{4}	$1^{¼}$	$1^{½}$	3^{2}

Time, 1:13¾. Opponent, Novia, La Maroma, Bliss Rucker, and Dick Warren finished as named. Winner, ch. g., by Cassatt—Brigand Girl. Start good. Won easily. Tony Licalzi began slowly. Opponent did not perform to the mark. La Maroma showed speed.

Second race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
5-1	Jerry Hunt, 116 [Piggott]	4	3^{1}	2^{2}	2^{2}	1^{2}
5-1	Rio Chio, 110 [Thorpe]	6	2^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}	2^{6}
12-1	Juva, 106 [E. Jones]	5	4^{2}	4^{2}	4^{2}	3^{4}

Time, 1:03. Magdalenes, Yaruba, Ach, Cleodora, Kootenai, Sweet Cakes, Pompino, and Last Cheer finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Servitor—Innocence. Start straggling. Won quite easily. Magdalenes showed a flash of speed.

Third race, ½ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	Str.	Fn.
4-1	Innovator, 101 [Bullman]	4	2^{1}	1^{2}	1^{2}
1-1	Lomond, 106 [Thorpe]	2	1^{1}	2^{3}	2^{2}
4-1	Harry Thatcher, 104 [E. Jones]	1	3^{1}	3^{4}	3^{6}

Time, :51. Pidalia, El Arte, Rixford, Rachael C., and Big Horn finished as named. Winner, ch. g., by Riley—Innovation. Start fair. Won easily. Innovator was far the best.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Topmast, 115 [Bullman]	2	3^{1}	$3^{½}$	1^{2}	1^{3}
6-5	Moringa, 102 [Devin]	3	2^{1}	2^{3}	2^{1}	2^{4}
30-1	T. Calvert, 101 [McNickle]	6	1^{1}	1^{1}	3^{1}	3^{4}

Time, 1:52½. Go to Bed, Judge Wofford, Lost Girl, and Earl Cochran finished as named. Winner, ch. g., by Top Gallant—Essay. Start good. Won easily.

Fifth race, 1 mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-2	Malay, 107 [Bullman]	2	$2^{½}$	2^{h}	1^{1}	1^{3}
2-1	Whaleback, 110 [Piggott]	4	5^{1}	3^{3}	3^{2}	2^{h}
5-2	Racivan, 107 [Rutter]	5	1^{1}	1^{1}	2^{2}	$3^{½}$

Time, 1:46¾. Rainier, Gilberto, and The Wooer finished as named. Winner, br. c., by Pirate of Penzance—Miss Thomas. Start good. Won very easily.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
6-5	Highland Ball, 110 [N. Tu'r]	2	3^{1}	$3^{½}$	2^{1}	1^{2}
5-1	El Salado, 105 [Bullman]	1	2^{2}	2^{2}	3^{1}	$2^{½}$
2-1	Mainstay, 113 [Thorpe]	6	1^{1}	$1^{½}$	3^{1}	$3^{½}$

Time, 1:17. Prompto, Mainbar, and Golden Link finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Inverness—Slow Dance. Start good. Won handily. Two books were made on the race, Storm King being scratched after being favorite in the first.

Oakland Entries.

First race, ⅞ mile, selling—Merry Boy, 115 pounds; Bliss Rucker, 115; Carrie U., 113; Byron Cross, 112; The Dipper, 112; Stan Powers, 112; Sokombeo, 112; Rose Maid, 110; Beau Monde, 107; Melvin Burnham, 107; Morana, 102.

Second race, Futurity course, selling—Midas, 113 pounds; Sweet William, 113; Ricardo, 110; Jim Bozeman, 110; Henry C., 109; New Moon, 108; Silver State, 108; None Such, 106; Baliverso, 106.

Third race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds—Yellow Tail, 120 pounds; Solace, 107; Flamora, 107; Winyah, 107; Rixford, 105; Infinity, 102.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Dunpraise, 122 pounds; Sir Urian, 119; Yaruba, 119; Kootenai, 119; Good Hope, 117; Bonibel, 117; Anchored, 115; Napian, 112; Peter Weber, 112; Nora Ives, 110.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, handicap—Satsuma, 114 pounds; Rubicon, 112; Moringa, 102; Potente, 75; Pat Murphy, 75.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile, selling—Don Gara, 118 pounds; Roadrunner, 118; Fred Gardner, 118; Schnitz, 118; Durwad, 115; Heritage, 115; Una Colorado, 105; Bridlington, 115; Brown Prince, 112; Colonial Dame, 110; Paul Kruger, 107; Lomo, 107.

Lakeside Track Not Being Torn Up.

No further particulars relative to the prospects of racing at the Harlem track developed yesterday. Horsemen do not attach serious importance to the possibility of the big West Side course remaining closed, although Condon's retirement is generally accepted as bona fide. The statement which has been generally published that the Lakeside track is to be torn up into building lots is not thought to be true by many persons. On the contrary, it is believed there will be racing at Roby this spring. The stables at the Indiana track, however, are in bad condition. The chances of the race bill which passed the Indiana House being adopted by the Senate are thought to be small and its approval by the Governor still smaller. Moreover, this bill will not permit continuous racing, being similar to the present Indiana law in that particular, allowing only fifteen day meetings. The new measure, however, legalizes poolselling and if passed would guard the track managers against interference. Protection of this kind has been an expensive item in racing in Indiana in the last few years, and has made it practically impossible for the tracks to make any profit out of the sport. It has been reported that Secretary Nathanson has written letters extensively to horsemen in the South soliciting entries for stakes and explaining that there would be racing in Indiana, but this was emphatically denied by Mr. Nathanson yesterday.

Well Backed in Chicago Poolrooms.

There was a heavy play in the local poolrooms yesterday on The Wooer, who ran in the fifth race at Oakland. Starting at 6 to 1 the odds were forced to 2½ to 1. Though starting well, the horse fell back, and finished in the rear. Old Redskin, who broke his leg in the sixth race at New Orleans, was also heavily backed in the local poolrooms. He was injured so badly that he was shot.

Lexington Track Intact.

Lexington, Ky., March 1.—[Special.]—Charles Green, who was to begin cutting up the old Lexington racetrack otday, did not do so, and instead has notified the trainers they will not be molested for the present at least. It is said Mr. Green is considering an offer of $30,000 from a Lexington turfman for the grounds.

Additional $5,000 Stake.

New York, March 1.—[Special.]—The Empire City Trotting club has announced an additional stake of $5,000 for stallions, a free for all.

COACH STAGG'S NEW SYSTEM.

It Promises to Develop Good Men for the University Track Team—Good Sprinting.

Coach Stagg of the University of Chicago is at present hard at work on a new system of developing track athletes, which has lately shown most excellent results. It is believed it will tend to bring out a number of men for track athletics who have previously shown little ability in that line.

The plan is merely to take youthful athletes, regardless of any particular promise they may give, and by persistent work, beginning with short dashes, to gradually improve them until from among the number is certain to be developed several really capable men.

In his freshman track squad the coach has a large number of youngsters with whom he is experimenting. By it the coach finds out not only what the staying qualities of his men are but also their racing propensities. By means of impromptu races and speed trials through which the men are put he has discovered a number of promising youngsters who, he thinks, will be available next year for not only his relay teams but also for short sprinting events.

In the bunch of men under his tutelage there are about twenty candidates who have registered for track work and are in daily training. Each day they are put through a number of speed trials for one lap, and from the results shown there is a number who can go this distance in and under eighteen seconds, which, considering the turns, is good work for freshmen. The times made are eagerly criticised by the candidates. They think that at each succeeding trial they can beat some of the times made, which forces each man to do his best for the distance. Every move, including stride and form in running, is carefully noted by the coach, who carries in his mind a complete idea of what the candidate can do.

From individual trials the competition leads to relay races of a lap each, and from the time the men leave the mark it is a case of straining every nerve to beat out one another. The teams are picked from the men who show the best time, and the racing in that form tends not only to develop an idea of what to do in competition but also to improve generalship in races.

From his list of candidates Stagg expects to get about eight men who are liable to develop into sprinters in a few years, and if they are kept at work the University of Chicago should have one of the fastest track teams of any school.

The rest of the track team is doing hard work and the distance men are jogged along the track every day, the pace being set by Captain B. B. Smith. The latter is making strenuous efforts to regain his form, so as to be able to retrieve his two defeats this year.

Stagg will enter a large squad at Notre Dame. The relay team, consisting of Fair, Maloney, Russel, Pettit, and several others, is making a special effort to get into the best of condition. The trip to Philadelphia is also a great inducement to hard work.

Stagg had hoped that Burroughs would get into the game again, but the maroon sprinter insists he will not take part in indoor games, but expects to do outdoor work as soon as the weather permits.

Schmahl and Merrifield will enter the short distance contests, and Calhoun, who has been doing hurdle work with Herschberger, is rapidly getting into good form. His second in the meet with the soldiers, after having taken but little preparatory work, is favorably regarded at the "gym," and the track Captain of last year hopes to be able to take part in the contests which have been scheduled for this season. The swollen veins, which bothered him last year, have not troubled him much this season.

Yesterday several of the track men established new records for the track. The events were not planned, but the men were urged to do their best, with the results that several records were made which future candidates will be given a chance to shoot at. Trude went a quarter mile in :57, which, while it is not a track record, indicates he will be a good man at the quarter or perhaps the half mile. Trude has been running for some time and was at one time Hyde Park's crack sprinter. Parker, the walker, lowered the varsity lap record for the walk from :23 2-5 to :22 1-5, which is the best that has been done at the varsity since the days of Gundlach and Johnson.

KING GEORGE ASSASSINATED.

Mrs. Guy Magee's St. Bernard, a Dog Show Entry, Is Fatally Poisoned.

King George Magee is dead. Thereby one of the most valued and aristocratic entries in the bench show, which opens next Wednesday in the First Regiment armory, will not be seen on the benches. King George's termination was mysterious. He was a handsome St. Bernard, owned by Mrs. Guy Magee of 323 Belden avenue, a household pet and a favorite of all the children in the neighborhood. He left his sleeping place near the kitchen range in the Magee home yesterday morning for a romp in the back yard, but a few minutes later he dragged himself with a painful effort back to his bed and it was with difficulty he could be induced to return to the yard, where Mr. Magee discovered that the hind part of the dog's body seemed to be partially paralyzed. A few moments later the pet was dead. Investigation proved that strychnine had been administered in some manner, probably during a visit to the yard. No price had been placed on the full bred canine for exhibition, as he was not for sale under any circumstances, and his fine proportions and general high quality were expected to win a blue ribbon.

Exmoor Country Club Officers.

The election of officers of the Exmoor Country club at Highland Park resulted in the election of J. M. Sellers, an old time member of the club, to the Captaincy of the golf team. C. W. Fullerton, one of the founders of the club, was elected President. He has been one of the most influential members, and it was through his efforts that the club was put on a substantial basis. Many improvements are promised for this year, and the greens as well as the course are to be altered. The addition of more land is being considered. The other officers are as follows:

Vice President—R. G. Chandler.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. J. Louderback.

Greens committee—J. M. Sellers, chairman; Morris Cassard, and R. G. Chandler.

House committee—Secor Cunningham, chairman; Rudolph Ortman, and J. H. Moore.

Sports and Pastime committee—E. N. Scott, chairman; H. A. Towner Jr., and F. B. Bradley.

Change in Time Burlington Route.

Commencing March 5 "The Burlington's Number One" will leave Chicago daily at 1:30 p. m. instead of 10 a. m. and arrive at Denver at 6:30 p. m. next day. Also the Colorado and California Express will leave at 11:20 p. m. instead of 10:30 p. m. as heretofore. A parlor car will hereafter be attached to train for Galesburg and Burlington leaving Chicago daily at 11:30 a. m. Ticket office, 211 Clark street.

RYAN DEFEATS JOHNSON.

ST. PAUL MAN IS NO MATCH FOR THE SYRACUSE FIGHTER.

Eight Rounds Are Sufficient to Settle the Contest at Hot Springs, Which Was Scheduled for Twenty Rounds—Ryan Leads from the Start and the Result Is Not Left in Doubt—Local Interest Is Shown in the Battle Between Santry and Cain Tonight.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 1.—[Special.]—About 2,000 people witnessed the fight this afternoon at Whittington Park between Tommy Ryan of Syracuse and Charley Johnson of St. Paul. The men entered the ring in excellent condition at 150 pounds. It was plainly evident in the first round that Johnson would not be able to stand before Ryan twenty rounds and that he was no match for him.

The first round ended uneventfully, but in Ryan's favor. Johnson began aggressive tactics in the second round and landed several times on Ryan, but his blows lacked steam and did no damage. Ryan got in several vicious jabs with telling effect.

Johnson appeared tired and weak in the third, and fought wildly. Ryan in this round inflicted severe punishment, landing frequently on Johnson's body and face. Johnson got in one good blow on Ryan in the fifth, but did no apparent harm.

After this round Ryan had the fight his own way, and continued to pound Johnson's stomach and face at will. Johnson was game, and did his utmost to hold himself together, but every blow weakened him perceptibly. In the eighth round he was knocked down three times. The first two times he responded promptly, but was too groggy to fight. He was knocked down the third time with a stiff body blow, and was counted out.

Tommy Ryan accepted a challenge from "Australian Jim" Ryan to fight twenty rounds here March 9.

"Billy" Rotchford's Condition.

New York, March 1.—[Special.]—Definite news concerning "Billy" Rotchford of Chicago, who is in England, has been received. The National Sporting club insists upon "Pedlar" Palmer meeting Rotchford before he makes a date to contest with any other man in that club. The National Sporting club has officially, through an examiner, pronounced Rotchford's condition satisfactory. The club takes no chances when it comes to the matter of the physical condition of boxers who show at the club. The correspondent adds that if Palmer and Rotchford come together and Palmer wins, the National Sporting club will be ready to match Palmer with Terry McGovern or Oscar Gardner. If Rotchford beats Palmer, the club will extend an invitation to the American lads named to come over, giving the first one accepting the privilege to fight his successful compatriot.

Caselli-Fitzgerald Match.

Eugenio Caselli, the South American handball player, who has defeated so many American handball players of note, will play a match game with Fitzgerald, the American champion, next Sunday afternoon at McGurn's court. Both men deposited their money yesterday with Jimmy Barry, who has been selected to referee the match. In the articles of agreement, which both men signed, the South American is allowed the use of gloves, but Fitzgerald refused to allow Caselli the use of his paddle, which is his favorite method of playing handball. Both Boakes and Caselli have withdrawn their forfeits, which were deposited last Sunday for another match at straight racquets, Caselli having decided to withdrawn from the racquet game. He says he will not attempt it again in America.

Dobbs Defeats McDonald.

London, March 1.—In a twenty round contest at Gateshead this evening, Bobby Dobbs, the Minneapolis colored boxer, defeated Pat MacDonald in the second round. The two men had met previously at Glasgow on Feb. 22, but the police interfered and arrested both combatants. Dobbs was the favorite. In the first round the fighting was hot, but in the second the Minneapolis boxer soon asserted his superiority and proved himself far too clever for his opponent. MacDonald, who was badly punished, was knocked out just before the conclusion of the second round. Dobbs intends to return to the United States immediately, where he will meet all comers.

WANT THE RAVENSWOOD TRACK

League of American Wheelmen and National Cyclists Union in Rivalry—Next Week's Carnival.

The League of American Wheelmen and the National Cyclists' union are competing for the control of the Ravenswood track, and the directors of that organization are in a quandary. The track now practically controls the racing of that vicinity, and the course its directors take will mean much to the racing men of northern Illinois. It is the desire of most of those who have the wood track in charge to stay with the old organization and not be caught by the allurements of the bolters, but it is the intention of the Ravenswood people to hold a series of big meets open to all, and these can only be given with the cooperation of the professionals. More than that, the feature of the year was to be the match races and there are few amateurs engaged in this style of sport. Another thing that will militate against the L. A. W. is the fact that the registration fee is high. "This will become evident as the season goes on," said one of the directors last night. "Most of the amateurs of Chicago will hesitate a long time before they pay out $2.50 for the privilege of racing. We expect a great falling off in the entries this spring and shall do all in our power to have this regulation repealed, but I hardly think we can succeed, for the leaders of the organization in the East will do nothing for Western sport."

Against these arguments the L. A. W. is setting forth that if the Ravenswood directors break away they will not be able to catch any of the amateurs of this city, and will not be able to hold anything but a few meets which will have an inferior set of racers, as the best men will not come West for one meet.

The Intercollegiate and Interscholastic associations will probably hold their championships on the Ravenswood field. The First Regiment will also probably have the track as its stamping ground. G. O. Gillespie had a chat with Dr. Herman on the question a few days ago, and the Doctor gave it as his opinion that the track would not be blacklisted if the association broke away from the L. A. W.

The directors of the track do not know what course to take, but as soon as the Racing board of the L. A. W. is appointed they will meet and decide on action. Meanwhile all the forces of both the track and Y. M. C. A. are busy preparing for the big carnival of sports that will be held in the gymnasium next week. This carnival will be open to all branches of sport. Booths will be erected in the building where manufacturers will exhibit goods. Tennis, baseball, football, bicycles, and track athletics will each have its appointed place. The sports will last all week and will be in charge of a committee of fifty.

Each day will be set apart to a particular sport and their order will be as follows: Monday, indoor baseball between the Oaks and Ravenswood Y. M. C. A.; Tuesday, basket ball between two teams of Ravenswood young ladies; Wednesday, bicycle day, track riding and squad work; Thursday, dual meet on track between the West Side Y. M. C. A. and Ravenswood Friday, interdepartment gymnastic exhibition by members of the Y. M. C. A. Training School; Saturday, league basket ball game between the Hull House and Ravenswood.

The committee having the affair in charge has spent much time in getting the carnival up, and all the departments of the city have taken hold and pushed matters along. Those who are at the head of the entertainment are: D. P. Brown, chairman; Walter Belt, J. Pierson, W. Wood, A. Meyers, C. MacKinley, J. Anderson, C. Gillchrist, and W. Mayer.

Lakesides Beat C. A. A. Bowlers.

In the Chicago Bowling league the Lakesides won the first and third game from the Cherry Circle rollers by margins of 27 and 49 pins respectively. The second went to the latter team by 90 pins.

FIRST GAME.

Lakesides.	S.	Sp.	E.	T'l	C. A. A.	S.	Sp.	E.	T'l
Rogers	4	5	2	179	Thomas	3	3	4	146
Marsh	4	5	1	195	Post	2	5	3	156
Starr	3	4	2	121	Beneke	4	5	2	175
Mayon	0	7	2	147	Kasten	3	6	0	186
McMillan	1	6	2	151	Meier	3	2	3	143
Totals	12	27	9	833	Totals	15	21	12	806

FRAMES.

Lakesides ...87 71 116 104 81 83 64 90 68 69—833
C. A. A. ....66 77 95 85 87 62 98 93 63 80—806

SECOND GAME.

C. A. A.	S.	Sp.	E.	T'l	Lakesides.	S.	Sp.	E.	T'l
Thomas	3	6	1	180	Rogers	2	6	2	156
Post	3	6	1	190	Marsh	2	6	1	167
Beneke	5	3	1	179	Starr	3	4	3	104
Kasten	3	4	0	161	Mayon	0	5	4	133
Meier	3	5	1	182	McMillan	5	4	2	182
Totals	17	24	4	892	Totals	12	25	12	802

FRAMES.

C. A. A. ....103 83 85 95 100 98 87 86 84 71—892
Lakesides ..70 59 82 78 75 96 93 65 107 77—802

THIRD GAME.

Lakesides.	S.	Sp.	E.	T'l	C. A. A.	S.	Sp.	E.	T'l
Rogers	3	4	4	165	Thomas	3	4	1	162
Marsh	3	5	2	169	Post	2	5	3	158
Starr	3	5	2	157	Beneke	3	3	4	150
Mayon	0	9	1	167	Kasten	2	4	4	149
McMillan	3	5	1	167	Meier	1	6	2	157
Totals	12	28	10	825	Totals	11	22	14	776

FRAMES.

Lakesides ....82 104 81 70 76 84 75 91 73 89—825
C. A. A. ......90 84 75 83 55 97 86 84 71 51—776

Sporting Notes.

Manager Summerfield has added a bout between Al Miles of Omaha and Frank Carroll of Chicago to the five already on the card for the Fort Dearborn show tomorrow night.

Jack Moffat and George Ryan of Milwaukee have been matched to meet at the next show of the Chicago Athletic association. Eddie Santry and Chicago Jack Daly have also been matched.

Jack Daly of Wilmington left yesterday for Hartford, where he will meet Matty Matthews of Brooklyn in a twenty-round contest before the Hartford Athletic club. After the match he will visit Hot Springs, Ark.

Henry Lyons has been substituted for George Stead at the Fort Dearborn Athletic club tomorrow night. Stead injured his arm and will be unable to meet Young Kenny, and the colored boy, who will concede several pounds in weight, will take his place.

JOHANN HOFF'S

MALT EXTRACT

MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD

BREWERY ADMITS NEW DEBT.

American Company Confesses Owing Illinois Trust and Savings Bank $2,694 on a Recent Note.

The American Brewing company, for which a receiver was appointed on Tuesday, confessed judgment for $2,694 in the Superior Court yesterday on a note for that sum given to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank on Feb. 9 last. The parties to the receivership controversy agreed to rest under the order of court, allowing the Security Title and Trust company as receiver to continue the business of the company for five days.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad company and the City of Chicago were sued for $50,000 damages each in the Superior Court yesterday by Franklin Osburn, Harry E. and James S. McCarthey, owners of 150 acres of ground adjacent to the company's tracks at Irving Park. Through the elevation of the tracks, they allege, all means of access to and egress from their property on the railroad side has been cut off.

In Judge Waterman's court several bank officials testified against Cornelius and Frederick Murphy, who are accused of having secured money on forged checks.

Leaf Tobacco Men Protest.

Leaf tobacco dealers of Chicago met in the Sherman House yesterday and protested against the enforcement of the decision of the revenue office to the effect that leaf tobacco cannot be sold in retail lots. A formal protest was drawn and signed by fifty dealers. The speakers claimed the law was made to favor the cigaret trust.

Alleged Embezzler Is Brought Back.

George M. Hynes, a traveling salesman, was brought to Chicago from Columbus, O., yesterday to face a charge of embezzlement of $125 preferred against him by Sweet, Dempster & Co., 232 Monroe street.

Alleged Highwayman Is Held.

William Lee was held to the grand jury by Justice Martin yesterday on a charge of holding up George F. York, 4059 Grand boulevard, in Wabash avenue a week ago, taking a diamond pin and $8.

Schintz Is Taken to Joliet.

Ex-Banker Theodore Schintz, convicted of embezzlement, was taken to the Joliet Penitentiary by Jailer Whitman yesterday.

Senatorial Deadlocks Unbroken.

The Legislatures of California, Delaware, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, and Utah balloted for United States Senator without a choice.

Denied by Manager Karpf.

Dayton, O., March 1.—Manager Karpf denounces as ridiculous the story that the Greater New York bowlers on their recent trip used pins that were so constructed as to fall easily. Manager Karpf said the originator of the story evidently was not aware that five of the new records were made with pins that belonged to the alleys which were visited.

Three Yale Oarsmen Ill.

New Haven, Conn., March 1.—[Special.]—Three prominent oarsmen are ill—Stroke Williams and Brock No. 3 of the varsity boat and Low of the freshmen. Ireland is stroking the varsity eight in place of Williams.

Refunding the Wheel Tax.

Mayor Harrison has directed Controller Halsey to allow refunds of the wheel tax fees paid to the city a year ago, under an ordinance which was declared illegal by the Supreme Court.

VERY EASY.

Things that Can be Done without Much Trying.

It is easy to be cheerful when one has all he wants.

It is easy, by a careless word, to shatter a reputation, but how hard it is to make proper amends.

It is easy to criticise a work of art, much easier than to produce one. That is one reason why critics are so plentiful.

It is easy to tell a man not to worry when his mind is burdened with a thousand cares. The fellow who makes the suggestion does not have to carry the load.

It is easy to make a list of remedies for the bodily troubles incident to winter, but it is not so easy to select those that are really worth buying.

It is easy to see why Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is so highly prized, and is a stand-by in the family.

This wonderful preparation has saved the lives of thousands, and it may save yours. It is today preserving the health of countless individuals. The government admits that it is the only medicinal whiskey, because it is the only whiskey which the government insists upon affixing a revenue stamp to, thus certifying that it is a medicinal whiskey. No other known whiskey is so regarded.

There's Only One Standard of Quality in Athletic Goods—"Spalding." Accept no substitute.

TRADE SPALDING MARK

Handsome Catalogue Free.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
New York. Denver. CHICAGO.

HUMOR CURE

For All Who Suffer from Skin and Scalp Humors.

To successfully treat torturing and disfiguring humors of the blood, skin, and scalp, with loss of hair, requires a humor cure, and such is CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor expelling remedies.

Cuticura Resolvent

Extends its purifying influence by means of the pores to the surface of the skin, allaying irritation, inflammation, itching, and burning, and soothing and healing external humors, because of its power to neutralize HUMOR-GERMS which float in the blood and circulating fluids. Hence its success in the treatment of distressing humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, which fail to be permanently cured by external remedies alone.

Cuticura Resolvent

Exerts a gentle but constant influence upon the bowels, liver, and kidneys, purifying the fluids of these organs, and maintaining them in a normal condition of health, thus removing a common cause of yellow, mothy, greasy skin, and more or less of pimples, blotches, and blackheads.

Cuticura Resolvent

Used on every occasion possible, with CUTICURA (ointment) and CUTICURA SOAP, externally, is the readiest means of insuring a speedy, permanent, and economical cure, and realizing that greatest of human blessings, "a skin without blemish and a body nourished with pure blood."

Sold everywhere. Price, 50c. and $1. POTTER D. & C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Humors," free

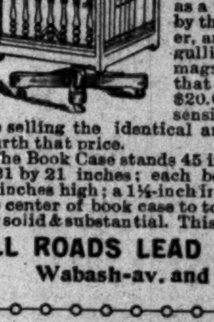
SAVE YOUR SKIN Hands and Hair by using CUTICURA SOAP.

A MAGAZINE ADVERTISED "BARGAIN" IN

REVELL'S

MARCH SALE.

REVOLVING BOOK CASES.



"Never offered at less than $20.00."—Statement of magazine advertiser.

OUR PRICE $5.75

The same Revolving Book Case is advertised as a "great snap" at $7.95 by the magazine advertiser, and presuming on the gullibility of the average magazine reader, states that the retail price is $20.00—a positively nonsensical statement, as we are selling the identical article at about one-fourth that price.

The Book Case stands 45 inches high. The top is 21 by 21 inches; each book compartment is 11 inches high; a 1¼-inch iron pipe runs through the center of book case to top, making the bearing solid & substantial. This bargain on 4th floor.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO REVELL'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

The Fruits of California

Should be eaten fresh to enjoy their full flavor. Many delicious varieties are never seen in the East. To obtain them one must go to California, where they may be bought on every street corner. Only 2¾ days by The California Limited, Santa Fe Route.

Tickets, 109 Adams Street.

HATS SPRING STYLES. $3 and $4. A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

TO PASS REPEAL TODAY.

SENATE WILL AGREE TO THE CAR LINE MEASURE.

Bill as It Comes from the House to Be Approved by the Upper Body Without the Frontage Clause of the Allen Law, and Governor Tanner Will Be Asked to Attach His Signature at Once—Rogers Education Bill Rejected in Committee.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Springfield, Ill., March 1.

The Senate will tomorrow morning, between the hours of 10 and 11, put the finishing touches to a bill which will lead to the repeal of the Allen law and the reënactment of the horse and dummy act of 1874, with an extension of motive power to cable, electricity, or such other power as may be approved by the proper municipal authorities.

No sooner had the minutes of the session of yesterday been approved than Senator Busse made a motion that the bill be at once advanced to third reading. This was done in no time, and the consideration of the proposition was made a special order for tomorrow morning.

As already stated, it was agreed to ignore Governor Tanner's appeal that the Allen law frontage clause be embodied in the repeal bill. The measure will be passed as it came from the House, and in this form the Governor will be asked to sign it at once, in view of the fight that is on in Peoria.

Canal Bills Controversy.

The Senate this morning advanced to third reading one of the bills offered by the Canal Commissioners and introduced by Mr. Payne. It extends the power of Commissioners to lease water power and land or lots connected with the canal for from ten to twenty years. An amendment was adopted that nothing in the act should be construed to repeal or affect any of the provisions of the Sanitary District act.

The two boards are not of one mind as respects the other Payne bill, it being the opinion of some lawyers that the bill would give the Canal Commissioners the right to condemn lands belonging to the Sanitary District, which might lead to a conflict of authority. The bill is still on the order of second reading and the indications are that the point in friendly dispute will be covered by amendment.

According to Representative Kumler's reapportionment bill, introduced today, the First will be the only Democratic district in Cook County. The First, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards are included in it and it will give a Democratic plurality of 15,000 or 16,000. The Second District, Lorimer's, is not overwhelmingly Republican, but the territory embraces sections where Lorimer has always been especially strong.

The Third District, Congressman Mann's, should be safely Republican. The Fourth District is a safe Republican district, and will offer an opportunity for some ambitious friend of State's Attorney Deneen. The Fifth and Sixth Districts are safe for the Republicans, and Congressman Foss gets a fighting chance for his life in the composition of the Seventh.

Grundy is taken out of the Eighth District and thrown in the new Tenth. There is no change in the Ninth. Congressman Prince is not expected to like the new Twelfth District because Mercer has been taken out of his bailiwick. The Thirteenth is framed to suit Congressman Marsh, and the new Twentieth should fit Congressman Rodenberg to a nicety.

Mr. Kumler says he does not expect his bill to pass in its present form, as it is introduced as a basis for the construction of a committee bill. The Kumler bill gives the Republicans nineteen and the Democrats three of the Congressional districts.

Rogers' Bill Rejected.

The House Committee on Education this afternoon reported the Henry Wade Rogers bill to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass. Representatives of both sides discussed the bill during the afternoon.

Henry Wade Rogers, the author of the bill, said he represented the best elements of the medical, legal, and dental professions. His speech was principally confined to the statements contained in a circular which had been distributed among the members of the Legislature, containing expressions of approval of the bill from leading educators.

Mr. Rogers said the State does give the college assistance when it grants it the right to confer degrees, and he thought it should be allowed to know whether or not this right is being violated. He said the bill had the hearty indorsement of 12,000 students of degree-conferring institutions.

Dr. Dodson, representing the Chicago Medical society and Rush Medical College, spoke in favor of the bill. He gave it as his opinion that the enactment of this bill would drive out of existence the so-called diploma mills. What he desired to see, he said, was a law enacted that would prevent institutions from issuing bogus degrees for a money consideration, which could be taken into other States and used there to the disgrace of our own State.

George W. Warvelle, dean of the Chicago Law School, spoke in opposition to the measure. He said the bill refers to private and not to public institutions. He declared it is not aimed alone at the diploma mills but at meritorious smaller institutions. He antagonized the creation of the committee, and said the bill made the committee a despotic and arbitrary power to make requirements and standards for the granting of degrees and literary honors, from which no appeal could be taken.

J. J. Tobias, secretary of the Chicago Law School, and who said he was authorized to speak for twenty-nine technical schools and colleges and all the Catholic institutions of the City of Chicago, talked at some length in opposition to the bill. His remarks were practically along the same lines as those of Mr. Warvelle.

Other short talks were made in favor of the bill, and the committee went into executive session, and with the possible exception of Mr. Martin of Cook was unanimous in reporting the bill out with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The House Committee on Federal Relations reported out with the recommendation that it do pass the bill which provides that the day previous to Washington's birthday be given to patriotic exercises in public schools.

Work of the Committees.

The House Committee on Labor and Industrial Affairs has ordered a favorable report on the Mansfield arbitration bill, as prepared by the State Board of Arbitration.

The House Judiciary committee ordered an unfavorable report on McCulloch's bill providing for a State Board of Opticians.

When the Senate Committee on Agriculture met with the House committee today to consider the bill giving a bounty for raising sugar beets and manufacturing beet sugar a delegation representing the Illinois State Sugar Beet Growers' association and others who are interested in the beet sugar industry appeared to urge favorable consideration.

Leon Hay of Kankakee, G. W. Gale of Galesburg, President of the Illinois State Sugar Beet Growers' association; Professor H. G. Holden of the University of Illinois; and Professor Theodore Hapke, a German beet sugar expert, who assisted in developing the business in Nebraska, advanced strong arguments in favor of the bounty. It was decided to submit the bills under consideration to a subcommittee of five members of the House and three members of the Senate, which will make further investigation and report to the joint committee next week.

The Senate Committee on Elections today took up the Cook-Mahoney contest, Attorney Underwood for Mr. Mahoney charging irregularity of the election in the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third Precincts of the Eighth Ward and the Fifteenth Precinct of the Second Ward. It was determined to appoint a subcommittee, of which Chairman Brenholt is to be the head, to take evidence and to recount the ballots.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary reported, with favorable recommendation, the following measures: Baxter's bill reducing the time in which estates are to be settled to one year; Chapman's bill revising the law in relation to State printing contracts; Milchrist's bill providing that where corporations permit their debts to exceed their capital stock the officers shall become liable for such debts; Brenholt's bill providing for the appointment of stenographers to Judges of the Appellate Courts; Pemberton's bill providing that the defendant in a case where a judgment is confessed shall have a stay of execution on furnishing bond.

The Senate Committee on County and Township Organization ordered a favorable report on a committee bill which takes the place of Senator Hunt's measure providing for the division of townships.

The Senate Committee on Education killed Berry's bill providing that territory containing ten families may be detached from a school district and formed into a new district. This is an outgrowth of the famous Canton district fight.

The House Committee on State Institutions today killed the Tippet resolution requiring the Superintendents of all State institutions to submit at once detailed reports of their pay-rolls and their receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year. The Democrats voted in favor of the resolution.

R. L. OSTRANDER, ACCUSED OF BEING A "FENCE."

PLEASANTRY BY GOV. TANNER.

Executive Blandly Declares He Knows Nothing of the Allen Law Repeal Bill.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 1.—[Special.]—Governor Tanner said tonight that he had not read the Allen law repeal bill, did not know what its provisions were, and hence could not tell whether he would sign it.

He said he had made it a point, while here, to throw off business matters entirely and had paid no attention whatever to affairs at home.

The Governor has left instructions with the clerk at his hotel and with his secretary to say he is not available to newspaper men or others who want interviews.

TO INVESTIGATE ICE TRUST.

Resolution That the Legislature Furnish a Committee to Look into Combine's Methods.

Springfield, Ill., March 1.—In the House this morning Mr. Johnson of Cook presented the following resolution:

Whereas, It has become a matter of common knowledge that during the last year a vast trust has been formed in our State, whose principal offices are situated in Chicago, for the purpose of controlling the market for the sale of ice, limiting the output, fixing and raising the price thereof, and preventing a fair competition among dealers in ice; and,

Whereas, It is well known that on a certain day shortly after the reports of the formation of said so-called ice trust came out the price of ice suddenly and simultaneously increased from 60 to 100 per cent, without any other perceptible cause than the creation and existence of such a trust; and,

Whereas, Many of the former dealers in ice at the same time and on the same day stopped doing business on their own behalf and are now stockholders in said so-called ice trust; and,

Whereas, The existence of such a trust would be in violation of the laws of this State; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Forty-first General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that the Speaker of this House be authorized and shall forthwith appoint a committee consisting of five members of this House to investigate into the truth of these reports, and report to this House as soon as can be, whether such a trust has been formed, and if so, whether said trust has limited or reduced the production of ice or sought to prevent competition in the sale thereof, or if it has violated or is in any way violating the laws of the State of Illinois, more particularly section 269 of the criminal code.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

The following bills were introduced:

New Bills in the House.

Abney—Requiring boards to make annual appropriations and limiting county funds expended and county indebtedness contracted in any current year to the amount of the appropriation.

Alling—Giving to attorneys a lien upon a client's cause of action or counter-claim, and regulating and providing for the settlement and dismissal of actions.

Belinski—Forbidding the manufacture and sale of beer, ale, or porter which is adulterated.

Black [of Schuyler]—Forbidding gambling, and imposing penalties for the keeping of gaming houses or the renting of buildings for that purpose; but allowing pool-selling at county fairs and other meetings where racing is carried on which tends to stimulate speed and endurance in horses.

Cadwallader—Making the larceny of bicycles a felony, punishable by imprisonment of not less than one year and not more than five.

Cavanagh—Authorizing cities, incorporated towns, and villages to vend electric illumination for private consumption.

Churan—Requiring pharmacists to keep a register of all sales of alcoholic, vinous, or malt liquors, which sales are to be made only on prescription of a physician; and the record of such sales must be open to the inspection of the public.

Craig—Prescribing the manner and form in which Township Treasurers may loan school funds.

Also a bill permitting County Judges to take the necessary steps to release from farms or almshouses children under the age of 14 confined therein without the consent of parents or guardians when they shall have been inmates of such almshouses more than six months.

Also forbidding fire insurance companies to reinsure, pool, or dispose of a risk of liability to any other company not authorized to do business in this State.

Dockery—Authorizing cities, incorporated towns, and villages to establish plants for the manufacture of gas and electricity or other systems for illuminating purposes.

Site for "Lincoln Hall."

Erickson—For the enlarging of the Statehouse grounds and the procuring of a site on which to erect a memorial hall and State library, to be called Lincoln Hall.

Funk—To give the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners jurisdiction and control over all express companies operating in this State.

Glade—To provide for an extension by County Clerks of taxes levied for park and boulevard purposes.

Heimberger—Amending the law in relation to judgments for attorneys' fees in suits for the recovery of wages, so as to include traveling salesmen and bookkeepers.

Hopkins—To provide for the printing and distribution of ballots at public expense for nomination of candidates for trustees of schools and all other school elections.

Johnson (of Cook)—To compel the Illinois Central railroad company to comply with the act for its incorporation, approved in 1851, in relation to the sale of lands held in trust by said company.

Also a bill forbidding combinations between two or more persons or corporations to prevent the employment of any persons for participation in any strike or labor trouble or membership in any lawful labor union or organization.

Kerrick—Giving the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Reformatory power to establish rules under which prisoners may be allowed to leave the reformatory upon parole.

Kirby—Requiring the higher education of Superintendents of Schools in cities of over 5,000 and under 100,000 inhabitants.

Kumler—Reapportioning the Congressional districts of the State of Illinois.

Lantz—Creating the office of a chief weighmaster of the State.

Lee [of Coles]—Amending the election law so as to provide additional assistance for illiterate voters.

Also, a bill providing that Sheriffs and other officers may sell perishable property levied on by execution, and regulating such sale.

Also, a bill providing that Sheriffs and other officers may take a redelivery bond for goods and chattels levied on by virtue of a writ of replevin.

Mansfield—Providing for the election of a separate Board of Drainage Commissioners in subdrainage districts.

Martin [of Cook]—Abolishing the exemption of personal property in judgments for meals furnished a boarder or other person.

Woman's Suffrage Measure.

Also, a bill giving taxpaying women the right to vote on questions of bond issues and other matters affecting the taxation of property.

Also, a bill providing for attorneys' fees when suit is brought for money due and owing for meals furnished a boarder or other person.

Mayhew—Appropriating $120,000 for the purpose of paying certain claims to the children and heirs at law of Edward Eaton for land taken and used for park purposes in Chicago.

McCulloch—Revising the act in regard to judgments and decrees and the manner of enforcing the same by execution.

Also, a bill requiring railroad companies to equip cars and locomotive engines with power brakes and automatic couplings.

Also, a bill providing traveling libraries for the rural districts of the State, and to promote the establishment and efficiency of free public libraries.

Meaney—To revise the act for the incorporation of fire, marine, and inland navigation insurance companies.

Morley—Requiring railroad corporations chartered in other States and doing business in this State to be licensed and registered by the Railroad and Warehouse commission.

Also, a bill declaring express companies doing business in the State common carriers, and providing for their government and control by the Railroad and Warehouse commission.

Also, a bill increasing the salaries of members of the General Assembly to $2,500 for each regular session, $700 of which shall not be paid until the sine die adjournment of the session; $10 per day for special sessions, mileage of 10 cents per mile, and $100 for stationery, postage, and other incidental expenses.

Regan [Prohibitionist]—Providing penalties for selling liquors to drunkards or minors.

Also, a bill requiring all railroad companies operating in Illinois to sell individual 1,000-mile tickets, known as mileage books, for the sum of $20, good for one year, which must be accepted on all trains.

Carmody—Amending the liquor law.

Also, a bill making it lawful for any person or persons to keep a dramshop or saloon in that portion of the Town of Lake now embraced within the corporate limits of Chicago.

Farrell—Prescribing the conditions upon which express companies may do business in this State.

The Committee on Elections reported favorably on the Graybill election bill with several amendments attached.

Day in the Senate.

In the Senate the Leeper bill permitting the formation of districts where neat cattle may run at large was defeated.

Bills were introduced in the Senate as follows:

Brenholt—To increase the life of chattel mortgage from two to five years.

Case—Providing that taxes levied for parks or boulevards shall be extended on the books of the County Clerks.

Humphrey—Providing that before any foreign company or corporation devoted to commercial, manufacturing, or industrial purposes shall be authorized to locate its plants, properties, or business in this State, it shall file with the Secretary of State an affidavit, stating that its directors are all bona fide residents of the State, territory, or county from which it derived its legal existence; that it maintain its principal office and executive business in such State, territory, or county, and that it carry out the objects for which it was created.

Shumway—To exempt from garnishment the wages of the head of the family to the amount of $50.

O'Dell—Making an appropriation of $10,000 in aid of school districts which were without sufficient funds to hold school for the full term.

Putnam—Providing for redemption under a certificate of purchase in a foreclosure case at any time within five years.

Also a bill to establish traveling libraries.

Milchrist—Appropriating $27,000 for improvements at Camp Lincoln and Logan rifle ranges; $175,000 for tents, uniforms, and blankets for the National Guard and naval militia; $5,000 for reprinting the reports of the Adjutant General's office containing the records of the Illinois Volunteers of the civil war; $230,000 per annum for expenses of the National Guard and Naval Militia.

Juul—To codify the Chicago park laws.

John S. Field of the Knickerbocker Ice company denied last night that the formation of the ice trust had advanced the price of ice. "We cut down the price," said Mr. Field, "last November fully 25 per cent. We had increased the price in the spring on account of the shortage of the crop. Generally when the price has been increased in the spring it is kept up the balance of the year, but we lowered it last fall, contrary to all precedent. This has never been done before to my knowledge in the history of Chicago. We are a legally organized corporation. Every one of the companies that came into the trust was absolutely bought out at the time. So far as limiting the production is concerned, there never was so much ice in the city. We don't begin to control the output; there are innumerable companies outside the trust."

PLAN ANTI-BIG STORE FIGHT.

Retail Dealers Form Permanent Organization—Will Apply for Charter—Bill for Legislature.

Behind closed doors in the Great Northern Hotel last night retail dealers of Chicago planned an organization of their forces to fight department stores. The temporary association of retailers was made permanent, and several hundred new names were enrolled.

Twenty organizers were put at work yesterday, and the officers predict these men will secure at least 30,000 names. The number of retail dealers in Chicago is about 50,000, and their clerks aggregates 125,000. The plan of the association is to get every retail dealer and all their clerks to agree to buy goods only from members of the association.

H. H. Harris, M. W. Diffley, and S. W. Roth were appointed a committee to apply for a charter for the new organization. A bill will be introduced in the Legislature today, it is said, which will give the City Council the right to regulate the sale of commodities.

PRESS COUNCIL 71 ENTERTAINS.

Celebrates Fifteenth Anniversary of Founding at Steinway Hall—Excellent Program Presented.

Press Council No. 71, National Union, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding last night at Steinway Hall. Nearly 700 members and their invited guests gathered in the hall. An excellent program was given. The Weber Quartet, the Arion Ladies' Quartet, Harriett Boynon Metzger, Lois Davidson, Gertrude Grosscup, Perkings, George Bass, Taylor Holmes, Arthur W. Porter, William Wagner, and the Two Graces furnished the entertainment.

Platinum photos, finest ever made; 15 in 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters make health, rosy cheeks and happiness.

CHARGE HE IS A "FENCE."

POLICE ACCUSE R. L. OSTRANDER OF BUYING BURGLARS' BOOTY.

His Arrest Caused by Discovering Stolen Ring Had Passed Through His Hands—Search of His "Old Gold" Shop at 253 West Madison Street Reveals Property Taken in Recent Robberies—He Sells Ingots to Mints—Declares His Innocence.

"Highest cash price paid for old gold and silver" is the sign which, the police declare, has attracted into the establishment of Ralph L. Ostrander, 253 West Madison street, the plunder from scores of burglaries, some of them of recent date. Ostrander was arrested on charges of receiving stolen property, and subsequently released on $1,500 bonds, given by J. A. Burke before Justice Quinn.

From receipts found in Ostrander's place, when ransacked under authority of a search warrant, the police suspect the United States government has been the purchaser of thousands of dollars' worth of gold and silver ingots made from stolen articles sold to Ostrander. The man admits he has sold probably $20,000 worth of precious metals to the mints within the last five years, but declares he never purchased an article he knew was stolen, and often turned would-be venders of old gold and silver away from his doors because he was suspicious of them.

The police have in their possession many letters seized in Ostrander's shop, among them, they declare, many from persons known to be thieves, and which refer to "touches," "hauls," "jobs," etc.

For seven years Ostrander has conducted his business in rooms on the second floor at West Madison and Sangamon streets. The place is equipped with scales for weighing gold and silver, with mortars, crucibles, molds, and all the paraphernalia for reducing any article of gold or silver.

Stolen Ring Traced.

Not until last Friday was Ostrander seriously disturbed by the police. He was called on by them once before, but was let go. The occasion of his final arrest was the result of tracing a ring stolen from Grant C. Carder, 874 Fiftieth street, when he was held up on Jan. 25. It was found this ring had passed through Ostrander's hands, and this led to the search warrant and the arrest.

Detectives James Storen and Edward McGuire in the search took possession of a large amount of material, and among this the police say articles have been identified which were stolen in burglaries as follows:

Conlon, Alderman Michael C., 469 West Monroe street, house robbed last Thursday.

Golden, Mrs. Olgie, 369 Jackson boulevard, house robbed last week.

Holmes, Frank, Rogers Park, house robbed in January.

Matthews, Samuel C., auditor of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road, living at 569 East Forty-sixth street, house robbed last summer.

The goods identified by these persons were valued at $500. A large amount of unclaimed property remains that was taken from Ostrander's place, including a Victorian jubilee medal, a heavy silver crucifix thought to have been stolen from St. Columbkill's Church, and other articles bearing initials corresponding to those of people who have been robbed within the last year.

Declares His Innocence.

Ostrander, who lives in Austin, where he attends the First Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member, declares his innocence. He insists the police are mistaken in saying the letters found at his place came from thieves.

Ostrander admitted buying the ring stolen from Corder, and the watch, identified by Mrs. Golden. He declared he did not know either was stolen. He said he had been in the old gold business for thirty years in New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and, since 1891, in Chicago.

Ostrander is to appear before Justice Quinn on Monday morning to answer to the charges against him. He threatens to sue the city and members of the Police department for his arrest.

Among the articles found at his place was a valise bearing the name of Samuel C. Matthews, and which Mr. Matthews declares was taken from his house when it was robbed. Ostrander says he cannot recall who left the valise.

On Jan. 28, 1898, two robbers tried to loot Ostrander's place in broad daylight, but were frightened away.

JURY BRIBERY CASES DELAYED.

Grand Inquest Hears No Charges—Police Still Searching for Ex-Bailiff J. J. Lynch.

Jury bribery charges were not heard by the grand jury yesterday.

"We are not ready to present the evidence yet," said State's Attorney Deneen. "We may offer evidence in two cases tomorrow."

It is said the prosecution in jury bribing cases has experienced much difficulty of late in securing witnesses who are willing to supply the necessary connecting evidence. It is likely not more than two indictments will be returned by the present jury, if, in fact, any are forthcoming.

Captain Schuettler has had three detectives on the West Side looking for traces of ex-bailiff James J. Lynch. The detectives were unable to discover any trace of the fugitive.

YERKES MAKES LETTER PUBLIC.

Gives Out Contents of the Communication Sent by Him to Mayor Harrison on Monday.

Charles T. Yerkes made public yesterday the letter sent by him to Mayor Harrison on Monday, which the Mayor declined to give out for publication. He states Mr. Harrison came to his office the day he was nominated and solicited a conference; that the Mayor drove him to the Lake Shore depot, and on the way asked him for his support.

He says in the letter:

"I agreed to think it over and talk with you on my return. After my return you came to my house and asked if during the time which had elapsed I had not concluded to grant your request. I gave you my promise to do what I could for you."

Mr. Yerkes says the Mayor did not ask him for money for his campaign, but left that for other people to do.

KOHLSAAT TO FINISH CASES.

Says He Will Continue to Sit as Probate Judge for Two or Three Weeks.

Judge Kohlsaat probably will not leave the Probate Court for the United States district bench until he has disposed of the business now in course of settlement before him.

After a conference with Judge Carter yesterday he decided it would not be necessary to resign at once. Judge Carter said it was now too late to think of trying to elect a successor at this election.

Judge Kohlsaat said: "Unless other plans are decided on I shall continue to act as Probate Judge for two or three weeks to finish uncompleted business."

Abbott Addresses Engineers.

The Western Society of Engineers held a meeting at its hall in the Monadnock Building last evening. An illustration by apparatus was given by Arthur V. Abbott and what effect it would have on the present system of telegraphing.

Your credit is O. K. Diamonds and watches on convenient terms. Loftis Bros., 103 State-st.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Thursday, March 2.—For Austria, Belgium, Nederlands, and Russia at 4:30 p. m.

Thursday, March 2.—For Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, per steamer Umbria, at 4:30 p. m.; final close, 12 p. m. France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, via Havre, per steamer La Normandie; final close 4:30 p. m.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily, at 2 a. m., 1, 7, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 9:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m. Due 8:20 a. m., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 p. m.

Transpacific Mails.

For Hawaii, per steamer Australia, from San Francisco, Saturday, March 4, at 12 p. m.

For the Philippines, Hawaii, China, and Japan, per steamer Gaelic, Sunday, March 5, at 12 p. m.

For Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamer Miowera, from Vancouver, Sunday, March 5, at 9 p. m.

THE HUB

HENRY C. LYTTON.

Prices are low...

In The Hub's far-famed sale of

The great Putnam stock.

Men's and boys' finest qualities of clothing, hats and furnishings are in every instance reduced in price fully one-half, and in many cases even more. These goods are not old. They are this year's styles and many of them are splendidly adapted for early spring wear. As an economical proposition this sale offers unheard-of advantages. Never have such faultless qualities sold at such low prices.

Come in today and see for yourselves...

And remember—The Hub is noted for fulfilling every promise it makes.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., March 1.—Forecast for Thursday:

For Illinois and Indiana—Rain, east winds.

For Lower and Upper Michigan—Increasing cloudiness, probably rain or snow, warmer, fresh north to east winds.

For Wisconsin—Rain or snow, warmer, fresh east winds.

For Minnesota—Snow, warmer in eastern portion, east winds, becoming variable.

For Iowa—Rain or snow, north to east winds.

For Missouri—Fair in northwest, rain in southeast portion, east winds, becoming variable.

Place of observation. Time taken: March 1, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.72	80	86	W.	....	Fair
Albany	29.10	30	36	N.	....	Clear
Alpena	29.96	22	28	N.W.	....	Clear
Atlanta	29.90	62	64	S.E.	....	Clear
Amarillo	29.72	56	70	E.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.86	4	4	N.	.01	Snow
Bismarck	29.64	20	24	S.E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.02	28	30	S.W.	....	Clear
Boston	30.04	36	46	W.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.70	50	60	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.96	—4	0	N.E.	....	Fair
Charlotte	29.92	58	64	S.	....	Fair
Cheyenne	29.78	36	42	W.	....	Fair
Chicago	29.86	30	30	E.	.01	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.84	40	40	E.	.26	Rain
Cleveland	29.96	28	30	N.E.	....	Clear
Concordia	29.70	46	56	E.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.78	32	32	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Denver	29.82	46	52	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Des Moines	29.82	32	32	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Detroit	29.98	28	32	E.	....	Clear
Dodge City	29.76	56	68	N.W.	....	Fair
Dubuque	29.84	28	28	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Duluth	29.86	20	20	N.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.78	72	76	N.W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.94	—2	2	Calm	.14	Fair
Galveston	29.74	64	68	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.88	26	28	N.E.	....	Fair
Green Bay	29.92	20	22	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Havre	29.86	4	12	N.W.	....	Clear
Helena	29.68	34	42	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Huron	29.76	26	30	S.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.82	38	42	E.	.18	Rain
Jacksonville	29.98	64	76	S.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.72	46	50	S.E.	....	Fair
Little Rock	29.64	70	70	S.	....	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	29.98	60	64	S.W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.90	12	22	N.	....	Clear
Memphis	29.66	64	66	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.72	4	10	S.E.	Tr.	Snow
Montgomery	29.82	66	74	S.W.	....	Fair
Montreal	30.04	24	26	S.W.	....	Fair
Nashville	29.72	62	64	S.	....	Clo'dy
New Orleans	29.86	70	76	S.	....	Fair
New York City	30.04	44	50	S.E.	....	Clear
Norfolk	29.98	48	62	S.E.	....	Clear
North Platte	29.66	48	58	W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	29.72	54	58	N.W.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.78	34	36	S.	....	Fair
Oswego	30.06	26	28	S.E.	....	Clear
Palestine	29.60	80	84	S.W.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	29.94	40	50	E.	.10	Rain
Philadelphia	30.02	46	52	E.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	29.96	44	48	S.W.	Tr.	Rain
Pueblo	29.68	56	62	W.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.62	2	4	E.	.24	Snow
Rapid City	29.62	44	52	W.	....	Fair
San Francisco	30.12	52	54	N.W.	.12	Clo'dy
St. Louis	29.70	44	46	E.	Tr.	Clear
St. Paul	29.86	18	20	S.E.	.01	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.90	44	50	Calm	.08	Rain
Ste. Marie	29.96	14	22	S.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill	29.72	36	38	S.E.	.01	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo	29.64	50	58	S.E.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	29.68	72	74	S.W.	....	Fair
Washington	29.98	48	58	S.E.	....	Clear
White River	29.96	4	14	W.	....	Clear
Williston	29.60	26	34	S.W.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.74	4	10	S.E.	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 23; 9 a. m., 24; 10 a. m., 28; 11 a. m., 29; 12 m., 31; 1 p. m., 32; 3 p. m., 32; 6 p. m., 34. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.45; 6 p. m., 29.31.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Arndt Asplund, Little Indian, Ill., May Calby	25—25
Lawrence W. Crane, Lizzie Michaels	24—23
Peter Larson, Clara Bjorklund	25—20
Willis Holton, Cora Evridge	30—30
Anton Bochius, Adeline Kuhnan	25—29
Ignatz Glosa, Annie Wejri	24—19
William A. Cholan, Mary Helms	23—18
Benjamin Mudelmon, Minnie Spwak	26—20
Morris Levy, Sarah Smith	23—23
John E. Klingberg, Magdalene J. Erickson	31—18
Joseph C. Northrup, Elizabeth B. Hitchens	23—19
Carl Nelson, Emilie F. Jorgenson	29—24
J. Frank Moore, La Hogue, Ill., Jessie Clark	35—25
Frank Higgins, Edith Gregg	21—20
Carl Larson, Hannah Lofgren	32—29
William J. Miller, Sadie J. Glass	37—31
John Sherlock, Dello Green	30—25
Lyle C. Larrabbee, Elizabeth C. Janetcky	28—25
William Hanke Jr., Alma Beeh	24—17
William Kurth, Louise Renard	27—19
Otto H. Bolhm, Mary Wiedl	26—23
Charley Ohlin, Clara Johnson	35—21
Frans O. Anderson, Anna Gustafson	28—28
Frank Shorndon, Anna Freeman	22—19
Christian F. Boder, Katie Hummel	24—26
John A. Degen, Gertrude O'Connell	23—20
Henry Wallschlog, Helma Johnson	31—33
Olaf Lindstrom, Edna Herbert	31—22
Max Sokolsky, Pearl Eisinberg	25—25
William J. Brown, Minnie Lyle	24—24
William H. Curtis, Carrie Croes	23—18

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Board of Health:

Anderson, Bernard, 42; Madison and Clinton-sts., Feb. 27.
Adams, Robert, 24; 998 Douglas-blvd., Feb. 27.
Budnick, Annie, 18; 953 13th-st., Feb. 27.
Barnes, Harriet P., 78; 371 Claremont-av., Feb. 28.
Bassett, Christina M., 69; 429 Center-st., Feb. 28.
Carlin, Mary A., 40; 399 N. Wood-st., Feb. 26.
Coughlin, Mary, 45; 106 W. Adams-st., Feb. 28.
Cox, Ida, 24; 279 W. Madison-st., Feb. 27.
Farrell, Bridget, 57; 3311 Archer-av., Feb. 28.
Franak, Martin, 38; 915 W. 18th-st., Feb. 27.
Goosley, Stephen, 64; 645 56th-pl., Feb. 27.
Garmen, Ed C., 35; 1519 Aldine-av., Feb. 28.
Higgins, John, 76; 243 W. 40th-st., Feb. 27.
Hemenway, Olive, 5; 6326 Rhodes-av., March 1.
Hinchcliffe, Louise, 72; 1996 W. Adams-st., Feb. 28.
Jenne, Ida S., 24; 190 Wells-st., Feb. 28.
Kezemkowska, Francis, 65; 34 Sloan-st., Feb. 28.
Lennon, Teresa C., 26; 5632¼ Jackson-av., Feb. 27.
Lueaze, Gabriel, 44; 2107 Dearborn-st., Feb. 28.
Lewis, Henry, 40; 2110 Armour-av., Feb. 25.
McNeill, Archer S., 21; 8 Centennial-ct., Feb. 27.
Monroe, William, 52; 3543 Dearborn-st., Feb. 26.
Mucie, Grace, 28; 11415 Howard-av., Feb. 28.
Mashouska, Mary, 84; 669 Turner-av., Feb. 27.
McNulty, Henry J., 47; 771¼ S. Halsted-st., Feb. 25.
Mochel, Louise, 56; 615 12th-st., Feb. 28.
Narkiewicz, Bronislaw, 59; 4 21st-pl., Feb. 26.
Nebeck, Lina, 50; 748 W. 20th-st., Feb. 25.
Norton, Annie, 30; 55 Hastings-st., Feb. 28.
Nelson, Johanna T., 63; 1932 Deming-ct., Feb. 28.
Posbeck, Karl, 64; 638 Chicago-av., Feb. 27.
Phillips, Peter H., 60; 5637 Center-av., Feb. 28.
Prime, George, 27; 2807 Dearborn-st., Feb. 26.
Perry, Alvah, 48; 319 Bowen-av., Feb. 26.
Roos, Andrew, 40; 1130 S. Oakley-av., Feb. 27.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Reckloff, Anna, 27; 3340 S. Halsted-st., Feb. 28.
Rockett, Rosana, 8; 938 N. Troy-st., Feb. 28.
Roby, Ida H., 41; 3030 Prairie-av., Feb. 28.
Sulverman, Ethel, 35; 3825 Spaulding-av., Feb. 28.
Stetka, Marie, 73; 149 W. 14th-st., Feb. 27.
Schmoll, Marian, 49; 212 Dayton-st., Feb. 28.
Stratton, Charles, 57; 663 S. Halsted-st., Feb. 28.
Schrader, Mary, 26; 436 Elston-av., Feb. 26.
Troxel, Martha J., 70; 452 55th-st., Feb. 27.
Vorisek, Joseph, 140 W. 19th-st., Feb. 27.
Wilms, Theodore F., 51; 333 E. North-av., March 1.
Yoetki, Agnes, 22; St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Feb. 28.
Zanker, Catherine, 74; 354 24th-st., Feb. 27.

DEATHS.

CARR—Lydia Ellen, at her home, 260 Bowen-av., Wednesday morning. Services at residence, Thursday, at 1 p. m. Burial at Milton, Ind.

CAVANAUGH—Feb. 28, Margaret Cavanaugh, eldest daughter of John and Ellen Cavanaugh. Funeral notice later.

DOWLING—Jane Dowling Feb. 28, aged 84 years, beloved mother of Mrs. F. O. Rolfe. Funeral Thursday at 11 a. m. from late residence, 421 Chestnut-st., by carriages to C. & N. W. Depot, thence to Rosehill Cemetery. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

FEIS—Theresa Feis, wife of Samuel Feis, mother of Edward, Lilly, and Hugo, departed this life at 10:30 a. m., Feb. 28, 1899, aged 49 years and 10 months. Funeral from residence, 790 Milwaukee-av., at 10:30 Thursday morning, March 2, thence by carriages to Rosehill.

GARMAN—Edward C. Garman, Feb. 28, aged 35 years. Funeral from residence, 1519 Aldine-av., Thursday, 2 p. m., to Graceland. Bloomington and Normal (Ill.) papers please copy.

HENDLEY—March 1, Mrs. Laura V. Hendley, wife of the late William Hendley. Funeral March 3, 2 p. m., at residence, 2579 N. Ashland-av., Ravenswood. Burial private.

JOSEPHI—Cecilia, of 3130 S. Park-av., widow of the late Alexander Josephi. Funeral notice hereafter.

KALTENBRUN—Amelia, aged 61 years. Funeral from late residence, 23 Clifton-av., Friday, March 3, 2 o'clock.

MASSMANN—Wife of Peter h. Massmann, and daughter of J. E. Mullaly. Funeral notice later.

NELSON—Eentered into rest, Tomine, beloved wife of Florian P. Nelson, Feb. 28, 1899, at her residence, 1932 Deming-pl. Funeral notice later. New York City papers please copy.

ROBY—Feb. 28, Mrs. Ida H. Roby, of typhoid pneumonia. Funeral service at her late home, 3030 Prairie-av., Friday, 10 a. m. Burial private.

ROGERS—Louisa H. Rogers, wife of George B. Rogers, March 1, 1890, aged 59 years. Funeral Friday, 11 o'clock a. m., from late residence, 4333 Evans-av. Interment at Oakwoods. Detroit [Mich.] papers please copy.

STEELE—Mrs. Mary D. Steele, beloved wife of William H. Steele, and mother of Captain Oliver D. Steele, Charles A. Steele of this city, and Mrs. D. J. Walsh of Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, at residence, 1015 N. Clark. Buffalo (N. Y.) and Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

WAGDIN—Mrs. Susan Gratiot, at Omaha, Neb., Feb. 28. Services and burial at Galena, Ill., Thursday, March 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. Tonight at 8:15. LAST WEEK. Mat. Sat. at 2. WILLIE COLLIER In the Comedy Success THE MAN FROM MEXICO. Next Sunday—STUART ROBSON.

NEXT SUNDAY, STUART ROBSON IN The Meddler. A MATCHLESS CAST Including Frank C. Bangs, Mrs. Stuart Robson, Theo. Babcock, Maude Granger, Harold Russell, Gertrude Perry, Geo. Paucefort, and Marie Burroughs. SEAT SALE PROGRESSING.

THE COLUMBIA'S Success Continues ANNA HELD AND THE FRENCH MAID. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY. ANNA HELD in the title role all next week, beginning Sunday night. Also the Great Sensational Dancers, THE DARTOS. Poster Souvenir Night, Monday, March 6. SEATS NOW ON SALE. "The Turtle" slowly approaching.

DEARBORN. The Floodtide of Fun. 10 20 30 Dearborn Stock Company In the Brightest, Merriest, Breeziest Farce of All, ..THE GAY PARISIANS.. Every day (except Monday and Friday) at 2. Every Night at 8. NEXT WEEK—THE WIFE

AUDITORIUM—Fri. Sat. MAR. 3d, 4th, 2:15 P.M. 8:15 P.M. CHICAGO ORCHESTRA THEODORE THOMAS CONDUCTOR. SOLOIST E. BARE VIOLINIST. TICKETS MATINEE, 50c to $1.00 EVENING, 50c to $1.50. AT BOX OFFICE. INTER-OCEAN. LYON & HEALY'S.

GREAT NORTHERN. EVENING PRICES 25c-50c-75c. 25c MATINEE SATURDAY. TONIGHT—MARIE WAINWRIGHT in Jacob Litt's Production, Shall We Forgive Her? Friday Night—EAST LYNNE. East Lynne. Next Week—BOB FITZSIMMONS' BIG CO.

ALHAMBRA MATINEE TODAY, 25c. COLE & JOHNSON in "A TRIP TO COONTOWN." Next week—"DEVIL'S ISLAND," founded on the celebrated Dreyfus case.

THE BIJOU. Twice Daily—at 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. GUS HILL'S TAMMANY TIGERS. Next Week—W. H. POWERS—THE IVY LEAF.

POWERS' LAST 3 NIGHTS and Saturday Matinee. Curtain rises at 8 sharp. OLGA NETHERSOLE Supported by Mr. T. B. THALBERG, in CAMILLE. Beginning NEXT MONDAY, MARCH 6th. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents the Success of the Century, MISS MAUDE ADAMS And the Entire Cast that appeared with Miss Adams during the run of 300 nights in New York, in J. M. BARRIE'S Comedy, THE LITTLE MINISTER. EVENINGS AT 8:15—MATINEES AT 2. Seat Sale Now Open for the First, Second, and Third Weeks of the Engagement.

M'VICKER'S. JACOB LITT, Lessee and Manager. Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits. RECORD AFTER RECORD BROKEN. Jacob Litt's Enormous Production, SPORTING LIFE "The greatest melodrama of the decade."—Amy Leslie, the News. 200 People on the Stage. 16 Beautiful Scenes. Every Night and Sat. Mat. 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1. Matinee Wed., all reserved, 25c and 50c. NOTE—Tickets bought of speculators will not be accepted at the door.

STUDEBAKER HALL. ..CARRENO.. PIANO RECITAT AT 2:30 Saturday Afternoon, March 4. Tickets 50c to $1.50—at Box Office, Lyon & Healy and Clayton F. Summy Co. CHICKERING PIANO USED. THE CHICKERING PIANO Is represented in Chicago only by CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL. Mr. F. Wight Neumann announces EMIL SAUER Tues. Ev'g, Mar. 7 Thurs. Ev'g, Mar. 9 Sat. Aft'n, Mar. 11. Europe's most distinguished Piano Virtuoso and acknowledged to be the best Pianist of all artists now alive. Box office open. Prices—75c, $1, $1.50.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. Russell Brothers, 3—The Paolis—3, Ward & Curran, 3—The Onri Sisters—3, The Harpers, Lucia Palma, Gilbert Sisters, Reid & Gilbert, Josephine Sabel, Billy Van, Mazuz & Mazett, Bryant & Saville, Livingstone Family, Bond & O'Brien, Miett's Dogs, Mary Francis. PRICES—10—20—30 CENTS.

OLYMPIC CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. Ching Ling Foo Troupe, Watson, Hutchings & Edwards, Grant & Norton, The Passparts, Clayto & Clarise, Flying Ricardo, Wilson & Loraine, Kittie Gildersleeve, Blocksom & Burns, Annie Hart, Higgins & Leslie, Schaefer & Reed, The Bull Fight, Kelly & Reno, Mack & Armour, Brothers Buckingham. PRICES—10—20—30 CENTS.

HOPKINS FALKE & SEMON—HERBERT'S DOGS—THE MATWEEP TROUPE—McIntyre & Peak—Two Graces—Brown, Harrison & Brown—and Others. THE BLACK FLAG.

BATTLE OF MANILA. A unique and wonderful exhibition. Nothing like it. Hourly performances. Greatest success for years. Wabash ave. and Hubbard court. 50 CENTS—CHILDREN 25 CENTS.

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KINSLEY'S 105-107 ADAMS-ST. Table d'Hote Dinner One Dollar. Cafe—Second Floor. Every Evening 5:30 to 8—Æolian Organ. HAND'S ORCHESTRA—Evenings after 6, including Sunday, in German Restaurant.

THE MONROE. 50 Cents—TABLE D'HOTE—50 Cents. Served on Our Main Floor—5:30 to 8:00 p. m. MUSIC BY MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA.

The Tribune.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1899.

MUST Chicago begin now furnishing the country with college Presidents as well as preachers?

THE Democrats threaten to elect Quay. If he is chosen again the Democrats are welcome to the responsibility.

AMONG the more or less pleasant recollections of things that are past is the time when Bryan had military lockjaw.

AN esteemed contemporary says "there is nothing left now but the shank of the winter." Is the e. c. willing to put up a few bones on that proposition?

SCHLEY and Sampson are willing to drop their fight, but Senator Butler will not have it so. Some one should buy the bellicose Butler a punching bag with which to amuse himself.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT has the mugwump press of New York nearly in a state of nervous collapse because he unfeelingly refuses to give them cause to antagonize his administration.

CALIFORNIA'S anti-cartoon law and South Carolina's chain gang law for those who fail to pay poll taxes are probably the two most remarkable pieces of legislation of the winter. Missouri makes a bid for the prize with a statute directed against the trespassing Arkansas razor back hog.

TWO-THIRDS of the States have abolished days of grace on commercial paper. Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts in vetoing a bill to restore the days of grace, gives as a reason for his action the desirability for uniformity of State laws. There can never be entire uniformity, but there should be far more harmony between the States in the matter of their commercial and divorce laws at least.

TEXAS built a State House without additional taxation by trading off public lands. Now Arkansas has a scheme to get a new Capitol Building somewhat of the same kind. It is proposed to sell some of the State lands, and this sum, together with money derived from the proceeds of convict labor, is appropriated for the purpose. Much if not all of the work of cutting the stone and making the brick is to be done by convicts.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT JAMES WATSON of the Sixth Indiana District deserves sympathy. He used to be known as the "man who beat old Holman," but now he must bow when introduced as the successor of Henry U. Johnson. The adjoining Congressional district—the Eighth—is now represented by Charles L. Henry, who so ably arraigned Johnson in the House the other day. It is a coincidence that Watson, Henry, and Faris of the Fifth Indiana are not only college friends, but alumni of the same chapter of a Greek letter fraternity at Greencastle.

PLAY WITH MEXICAN DOLLARS.

The Indiana Populists are painfully inharmonious. They have split into two irreconcilable factions. One of them is willing to fuse with any other party that will make free silver the leading issue. The other or "middle of the road" faction prefers to remain independent and impotent. It refuses to unite with other parties and calls on other organizations to disband and accept its peculiar principles.

It makes little difference whether the Populists are divided or reunite, whether they fuse with other lovers of free silver or decline to do so, for "16 to 1" is dead. The elections of 1896 and 1898 have settled that question. It may be trotted out next year, but it will be a dead issue and quite out of place among the live issues of the campaign. It is evident, however, that there are still quite a number of Populists and Democrats who cannot be happy as long as they have to handle 100-cent dollars. That being the case, why do not they provide themselves for the personal use of the faithful in doing business among themselves with dollars whose value is less than 50 cents? Then they can feel that they are to a certain extent on a silver basis and be happy.

The Demo-Pops of an Indiana community can obtain easily through the local bank or can have sent to them by express a number of Mexican silver dollars. These coins have a few grains more of silver in them than the American silver dollar, but their purchasing power is less than half as much, for the actual commercial ratio of silver to gold being about 34 to 1 instead of 16 to 1, the 377 grains of silver in the Mexican dollar are the equivalent of only about eleven grains in gold, while there are 23 1-5 grains in the gold dollar.

When the Demo-Pops of a State or of a county have stocked up with these bulky but cheap dollars, they can use them in buying and selling among themselves and no one will interfere with them. It is true that they will not be able to compel their creditors to take those dollars as if worth 100 cents apiece, and if shopkeepers who are not Demo-Pops take these Mexican coins at all it will be at a little less than their bullion value. But the men who feel that life is not worth living unless they have cheap dollars to handle can play with them to their hearts' content.

Why cannot the free silver Demo-Pops amuse themselves after this fashion and give the country a rest? It is useless for them to hold conferences and conventions and "demand" the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, so they may cheat their neighbors. They never will get what they demand. They might just as well quit bothering people with their dishonest folly, get some cheap Mexican dollars, and have a nice time with them. The American dollar is not going to be debased and degraded to please them.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The editors of the Chicago German papers have issued a call for a meeting of representatives of German societies, lodges, and other organizations to determine whether a mass-meeting shall be held to condemn "attempts being made in certain quarters to involve the country of our adoption in dispute and war with the country of our birth." It is stated further that "an intention exists to enlist this country in the service of its arch enemy, England," and that Germans who do not wish to see the United States involved in a dangerous alliance with England or any other power should be represented at the preliminary meeting to be held next week.

There have been reports originating in different quarters during the last year of the existence of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States on the part of the German government. Some of the stories which have been given publicity originated in this country. A San Francisco paper has been the author of many wild yarns. Other stories may have been of English origin. Whether they owed their birth to the ingenuity of correspondents who wanted to make a sensation, to a desire to affect the stock market, or to the alleged enmity of England to Germany is a disputed question. There was no truth, however, in any of those unpleasant reports. As a rule those which seemed to deserve attention were promptly and authoritatively contradicted.

Exception has been taken to the conduct of Admiral Diederichs at Manila before the surrender of that place, but the conduct of the German government has been beyond reproach from beginning to end. It was strictly neutral during the war. It has shown no unfriendly disposition since its close. On the contrary, in order to give the lie direct to the baseless reports printed early in the week that it was meditating mischief in the Philippines, it has ordered the withdrawal of all its vessels from Philippine waters, thus leaving the lives and property of its subjects there under the exclusive protection of the United States government. This is a compliment, for it is a declaration of a belief that adequate protection will be given.

Probably the wild stories of the last three days, culminating in the rumor that there had been a collision between the German and American fleets at Manila, have broken the back of the patience of the editors of the German papers of this city. If they had waited a few hours and had heard what the German government had just done they might not have felt that it was desirable for the Chicago Germans to hold a mass-meeting to take steps to guard against "a disruption of the friendly relations existing between this country and Germany for more than a century past."

The German-born citizens of the United States, while profoundly loyal to it, are devotedly attached to the mother country. It is not strange, therefore, that they should be much irritated by these reports of German hostility to the United States. They saw that the German government was doing nothing amiss. They knew that no sentiment of unfriendliness to the United States existed among the German people. There were disagreements about some trade questions, but no national ill-will. As it is usual for men of any race, creed, or class in this country to hold a mass-meeting when they want to state their views on some question fully and emphatically, there is no reason why the Chicago Germans should not hold a mass-meeting. If held it will be no small affair.

But it is as certain as anything can be in this American world that there will be no "dangerous alliance" with England. If there is an intention to enlist this country in the service of its "arch enemy," so few are thus minded, and they are so uninfluential, that their efforts are no more to be dreaded than those of Buddhist missionaries to subvert Christianity in this country. So, while praise of the conduct of Germany and Germans at the proposed mass-meeting will be eminently proper, attacks on England as the "arch enemy" of the United States would be of questionable propriety, for the conduct of England and Englishmen has been quite satisfactory—and there is to be no alliance.

That the German citizens of this country should make every effort to guard against a disruption of the friendly relations with Germany is natural and desirable, but American citizens who are not of German birth or descent do not want those relations disrupted. They have much respect for Germany. THE TRIBUNE does not believe those friendly relations are in any danger, or have been at any time, even when the stock jobbers and sensation mongers were most active in the spreading of false reports and the American public mind was in its most excited state. Therefore, whether there is or is not a mass-meeting, the United States and Germany will be at peace, each respecting and refraining from treading on the toes of the other.

MORE HOPE FOR DREYFUS.

Minister Dupuy of France has staked the existence of his ministry upon the passage of a bill that provides for revision and an open trial for Dreyfus before the whole Court of Cassation. The situation is at least hopeful in that it shows a pressure of public opinion in the right direction. Both the ministry and the Senate are apparently convinced that it is expedient to pass Dupuy's bill because it is popular and because its failure will mean a ministerial crisis, which would be attended with danger at a time like the present.

Whatever may be the legal and logical objections to the measure, it has the merit of giving Dreyfus another chance, and apparently a fair chance, for tardy justice. Minister Dupuy has promised absolute publicity of all the proceedings of the new trial and guarantees the right of cross-examination. All the evidence is to be printed and published. This has a new and different sound as compared with the star-chamber proceedings and mysterious secret evidence that disgraced the original trial and the Esterhazy court-martial. Evidently the pressure of Anglo-Saxon indignation has to some degree penetrated the French mind, bringing about a sufficient preponderance of public opinion on the side of justice to warrant the ministry in taking this laudable position. Dupuy's measure seems likely to pass, and if his promise is carried out the whole Dreyfus affair will be sifted.

There is every reason to believe that President Loubet is in full sympathy with the present movement in favor of revision. Like Dupuy, he has apparently realized that the only way to get rid of this imminent menace to France is to give Dreyfus a fair trial—something which no one can truthfully say he had before. The anti-Semites and the corrupt clique of the general army staff will continue to fight revision with the fierceness of desperation, but the current has at last turned against them. Either they or the ministry must go down, and the ministry evidently intends to live.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED. A statement was recently printed in THE TRIBUNE, purporting to come from Lucius B. Hinman of New Haven, Conn., to the effect that he was present at a debate between Douglas and Lincoln in Bloomington, upon which occasion the latter delivered the famous "lost" speech. Mr. Hinman adds:

> It was in that speech that Lincoln made the point that gave Douglas the temporary advantage in the campaign for the Senate, for which he was then striving, but which won Lincoln the Presidency and lost it to Douglas.

There is not one word of truth in Mr. Hinman's statement. Douglas and Lincoln never had a joint debate at Bloomington, nor did either of them ever make the statements set forth by him. The debates were in 1858. The first Republican State convention, at which Lincoln made the "lost" speech, was held in Bloomington in 1856. THE TRIBUNE not long ago gave the history of that speech and printed it. The first debate was at Ottawa in 1858. Lincoln asked Douglas some questions in Freeport, which Douglas answered there on that day. His Republican admirers carried Lincoln on their shoulders at Ottawa because they considered he came off superior in the debate. The Bloomington alleged debate, conversation, and oration are all a myth, probably due to Mr. Hinman's defective memory.

IMPROVING THE RIVER.

The Commissioner of Public Works seems to misapprehend the effect of the amendment to the river and harbor bill declaring that the navigable depth of the Chicago River and branches shall be twenty-one feet. He states that—

> Either the city must remove the obstructions in the channel [tunnels and center piers] or the War department will, and when the War department undertakes to do a thing of that kind it is none too considerate. It simply directs some engineer to remove a certain obstruction, and, as blowing it up is usually the cheapest way, that is the means often employed.

There are reasons why the War department will be disinclined to pursue this radical policy. For a long time the City of Chicago was allowed to do what it pleased with the Chicago River and its branches. Seven years ago the general government took charge of them as they were, with a navigable depth of sixteen feet. Since then the general government has allowed nothing to be done which would make navigation more difficult than it was at that time. The city has not been allowed to erect bridges without having previously obtained the consent of the general government. Before the Van Buren street tunnel was built the engineer officers had to be satisfied that it would not be an obstruction to navigation. Being satisfied on that point they allowed it to be built.

The general government could have taken charge of the Chicago River forty years ago had it chosen. It could have prevented the construction of any center-pier bridges had it chosen. It allowed the city to erect them and build two tunnels. It could have forbidden the construction of the Van Buren street tunnel unless provision was made for twenty-one feet of water above it instead of only eighteen, but it did not do so. Consequently, while no one will question the power of the general government to deepen and widen the Chicago River and its branches, if it tears out tunnels it must pay damages. If it removes center-pier bridges it must replace them with other bridges or furnish the money. It cannot destroy city property without paying for it. The constitution declares that no person shall be deprived of his property "without due process of law," and that private property shall not be "taken for public use without just compensation." An act of Congress declaring that the river shall have a navigable depth of twenty-one feet is not "due process of law" to authorize an engineer to clean out any city property he may find in the river.

The commissioner would have come much nearer the mark had he stated that until the city provides for the lowering of the tunnels and the removal of bridge obstructions the general government will do nothing towards deepening the river. But the general government will not force the city to remove any of those obstructions, though it will prevent its adding to the number.

PROSECUTING THE SOUTH SIDE ROAD. Last year the Council passed an ordinance requiring the street railroad companies to provide fenders for their cars. The North and West Side companies grumbled and obeyed. Their cars have been properly equipped and some lives have been saved as a consequence. The wisdom and humanity of the ordinance have been vindicated. The South Side company has refused persistently to comply with the demands of the city. Though notified that suits would be brought to recover the penalties imposed in the event of non-compliance, it has remained obdurate. Therefore suits have been commenced. They should be pressed vigorously and new ones begun daily. Then when the ordinance is sustained by the higher courts the traction company will have a big bill to pay on account of its obstinacy. The only real reason it has for refusing to attach fenders to its cars is the intense niggardliness of the men who control it. Those fenders will cost a little money. Their purchase will cut down dividends for one year by an almost imperceptible fraction of 1 per cent. It is thought to be cheaper to kill or maim those whose lives or limbs the fenders would save and then fight damage suits in the courts than to spend money to prevent those casualties. There should be no letup in the prosecution of the suits. It should be taught that obedience to the laws is as much the duty of a wealthy corporation as of the poorest paid laborer in its employ.

MUST THE JOBBER GO?

A fine and certainly an important question in trade economics is being raised by manufacturers in several lines who have finally reached the conclusion that the jobber is not the essential factor in the distribution of finished product he has heretofore been supposed to be. The growing belief is that there is neither necessity nor place for the middleman; that he serves no purpose except to increase the cost of the goods he handles in his capacity as a connecting link between the manufacturer and the dealer to the extent of his profits, whatever they may be.

Two leading Chicago houses—A. G. Spalding & Bros. in sporting and athletic goods and C. M. Henderson & Co. in boots and shoes—have entered opening wedges for the abolition of the jobber. The first-named house inaugurated the plan several months ago. In the case of the shoe house the details of the change are now being perfected. In each instance the new method of doing business is said to be based solely on trade requirements, which are undergoing a change. Methods which were satisfactory a dozen years ago no longer meet the demands. Under former methods of distributing through the jobber the manufacturer has, it is said, been forced to make quotations which gave him little or no profits, but a still greater source of trouble to the trade was the absence of uniformity in quotations on standard goods. Advocates of the plan to do away with the jobber claim he does not properly protect the interests of the manufacturer; that his tendency is to buy wherever he can buy cheapest, regardless of the quality of the goods; and that the manufacturer, particularly of trademark goods, is in better position to control his business by dealing direct with retailers.

On the other hand, the jobber naturally claims he is an indispensable trade adjunct; that the small dealer must obtain supplies quickly, and that by dealing with a large jobbing or distributing house a concentration of orders and a speed in filling them are possible to a greater degree than in the case of orders placed with manufacturers and filled from the point where the goods are made.

There seems but little question that for a number of years the position of the jobber in various lines of necessary articles of commerce has been growing somewhat perilous. The disposition on the part of the consumer has been to get nearer the manufacturer, and by this method secure a quotation minus the recognized jobber's profit. To the layman it would appear that if a practical method can be found for the distribution of the necessaries of life from manufacturer to consumer which will eliminate from the goods the item of jobbers' profits the cost to the consumer might legitimately be made that much less. Advocates of the plan claim this will be the inevitable result. If it costs $100,000 a year to maintain a jobbing house in Chicago this item can be made up nowhere but in the cost of the goods to the dealer. It is an item which the manufacturer can in no wise control except by cutting the jobber entirely out of consideration in the distribution of product. On this theory the middleman is clearly a luxury for which the consumer pays.

Should the plan work out in practice as in theory it would appear at first glance to be an altogether desirable condition of things, and there are but few articles of commerce to which it might not be applied. It leaves the jobber, however, in the uncomfortable position of having been driven out of business by the constantly changing and advanced methods to which all interests must conform.

TAMMANY NOT WANTED.

Robert Emmet Burke and the other eminent statesmen who are working for Mayor Harrison's reëlection and their own retention in office deny that Tammany is going to send a delegation here during the campaign in order to make a demonstration in favor of their candidate. The statesmen not only deny the truth of that report, but they do so with great earnestness and nervousness. They assert that they do not want any Tammanyites to come, they do not wish for any help from that quarter.

Why is this thus? It is well known that Mr. Burke and his chums have no abhorrence of Tammany methods, as carried out by Mr. Croker and his most distinguished predecessors. The Democratic practical politicians of this city have imitated the peculiar ways of Tammany to the extent of their power and have made many attempts to build up here an organization which should be as strong and as vicious as it is. They have looked up to Tammany as the great practitioner and teacher of the arts of fleecing the taxpayers. During the last Mayoralty campaign in New York Mayor Harrison went there with a band of his Chicago Democrats to hold up the hands of Tammany. The Chicagoans were received as brothers. The only painful incident was the "touching" of Mr. Croker by one of the Cook County Democrats.

Therefore nothing would seem to be more natural than that Burke and Harrison should ask Tammany to send a delegation here to assure the Chicago Democrats that Croker is for Harrison and will help him all he can. There are, however, two reasons why Croker would not be a welcome guest at this time. One of them is Altgeld's independent candidacy. He is for "16 to 1." Harrison vows that he is also, but Altgeld asserts that his devotion to that interesting ratio is feigned and that he is at bottom no better than a "gold bug." Croker is known to be against the free coinage fraud. Consequently the appearance of Tammany here to aid Harrison would cause the more fanatical free silver Democrats to believe that Harrison was untrue to the "God-given ratio."

Furthermore, Mr. Burke is endeavoring to have Mr. Harrison pose as "the business and professional men's" candidate. Papers have been freely circulated among members of those classes and scantily signed by them, pledging the support of the signers to the present Mayor. But if the "business-men" are to be pushed to the front, then it will not do to have Tammanyites prancing around Chicago advocating the Mayor's reëlection. The business-men would take alarm at once. They would say that a candidate whom Tammany indorsed could not be the kind of candidate they wanted. Consequently it is easy to understand why Burke and Harrison do not want a Tammany demonstration in their behalf.

FALL OF SPANISH MINISTRY.

The Spanish-American peace treaty is having quite as hard a time getting ratified in Madrid as it had in Washington. It has now led to the fall of the Sagasta government, which remained in power throughout the war, but which has not been able longer to stand up against the bitterness of defeat and loss of the colonies. The United States would have whipped Spain no less severely under any other government than Sagasta's, for Spain had for centuries sowed the wind and the time had come for it reap the whirlwind. Nevertheless, Sagasta must suffer for the sins of his predecessors as well as for his own, and he has placed his resignation in the hands of the Queen Regent.

The episode that brought about the resignation of the Spanish ministry was a vote in the Senate on a counter measure in opposition to the government's bill for the cession of the Philippines. The counter measure was lost, but only by a vote of 118 to 120. Sagasta interpreted this as a vote of want of confidence and immediately handed in his resignation. It is hard to see what the opposition has gained by this, for the Cortes will have to ratify the treaty as it stands, sooner or later. Spain has had all the war it wants. The United States has named the terms of peace, and they are generous terms. The Spanish Peace Commissioners at Paris accepted them and the Spanish Cortes must and will ratify them.

Sagasta is probably as strong a man as Spain has among its politicians and it is not likely that he will remain in obscurity. The war Cabinet was undoubtedly destined to give way in any case as a penalty for having been in power at a time when the nation was reaping a just punishment for past cruelties. Sagasta has taken time by the forelock and got out from under before the last moment in order to lay new plans. For some time the Madrid papers have been naming Montero Rios and Gomazo as the leading men for a new ministry as soon as the peace treaty was ratified. The same dispatch that announces Sagasta's resignation also gives color to the rumor that he intends to join forces with Romero y Robledo, the spokesman of the Weyler faction, for the purpose of reconstituting the Liberal party. If he associates himself in any way with Butcher Weyler he deserves defeat and oblivion, but to Spaniards Weyler is a hero. In the meantime the Queen Regent will have no easy task in finding a ministry that will take up the unpalatable but necessary task of carrying through the ratification of the peace treaty.

AFTER several false starts the sale of the Chicago and Alton is fairly under way at last.

THE new books published last year averaged thirteen a day. This may explain why so many of them died.

THE indications are that the Omaha Bee will not effect an entrance into the Senatorial hive this season.

AGUINALDO, while open to negotiation, will insist obstinately upon a large rake-off.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON will note that the people of Maryland have been acting also in a highly reprehensible manner.

THE mill may never grind, Eagan, with the salary that is past.

THE suitable Lenten diet for coal men this year is brook trout.

THERE is one ex-President of the United States who doesn't make a Jack Bunsby of himself.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Blase.

"Well, Geordie," said the caller, "what do you think of your new little baby sister?"

"O, I don't know," replied the Prairie avenue 6-year-old, with a yawn. "She's all right, I suppose. She relieves the monotony."

Lesson of the War Wholly Lost.

Teacher—"In what way have we been reminded of the unprotected and exposed condition of our Atlantic coast?"

Boy (who had played hookey the day before)—"By it's always havin' so many capes, ma'am."

Its Financial System.

Stranger (from the East)—"Is there any limit to the amount which your city can borrow?"

Citizen (of boom town)—"Gosh, yes. We have to quit when the fellers that's got money won't lend us no more."

Insolence.

"I asked that fine-looking woman over there if she'd hold my baby a minute while I went to the end of the car to get a drink, and she looked at me as if she'd like to bite my head off."

"Don't you know her? She's one of the officers of the mothers' congress."

Advantages of the System.

Customer (at shirt counter)—"Here's a shirt I bought of you the other day. It's too small for me. I tore it trying to put it on."

Salesman—"That's too bad, but you've spoiled it so we can't take it back. I'll tell you what you can do, though. Go over to the drug department and you can get a small bottle of anti-fat for 10 cents."

Not Alarmed.

"Before we proceed any further in the ceremony of initiation," said the Majestic Hoozleum Goozleum, in a tragic voice, "it is my duty to warn you that the ordeal through which you are now about to pass will try all your fortitude. Bearing in mind, however, that an undaunted spirit will carry you safely through the trials that now await you I bid you summon all your resolution to your aid and prepare for the test."

"You can go ahead with your ordeal," replied the candidate. "I'm not particularly scared. I ride every day on the Three-H. train for Woodlawn."

Open War Too Costly.

They quarrel across the backyard fence—
Each the other's implacable foe—
One boy had an apple, the other an egg,
But these were too expensive to throw.

Self-Evident.

"I think a man ought to practice what he preaches."

"Well, isn't that what our doctors of divinity are supposed to do?"

PERSONALS.

Andre Syngros, the millionaire banker who died recently at Athens, Greece, left his entire estate, valued at $5,000,000, to charitable institutions.

Archbishop Maclagan of York (England) entered the Madras division of the Indian army in 1847 as a Lieutenant. He studied the native language, became an interpreter, and retired on a pension which he still draws.

The Duchesse d'Uzes is the only "mistress" of the hounds in the world. She is the owner of two splendid packs, and the hunts round Bonnelles, her country seat, have become celebrated in the European sporting world.

"Loubet continually reminds me of General Grant," writes Theodore Stanton. "He even resembles Grant somewhat physically, with his medium height, thick-set, large face and head, which, set on a short neck, moves slowly and almost heavily. In intellect and temperament the two men also are much alike. Loubet is taciturn, simple of dress, speech, and manner. He has great common sense, but no brilliancy."

It is said that the late Earl Poulett once handed his physician 400 guineas of gold in payment of a bill, at the same time asking the doctor if he knew how to grow rich. Upon receiving a negative reply the Earl admonished his medical adviser never to pay an account by check, but always in coin. "The more you look at your money," he added, "the less you will be inclined to part with it."

SYMPATHY FOR KIPLING.

America mourns his illness as one of her sons, and may rightfully claim a proud share in his genius and fame.—Minneapolis Tribune.

There are few private individuals anywhere over whose sickbed the whole English speaking world would watch with more intense anxiety than is now being manifested for Rudyard Kipling.—Boston Herald.

The solicitude felt over the critical illness of Rudyard Kipling is remarkable testimony to the hold which he has gained on the English speaking world by his prose and poetical writings.—Rockford Register Gazette.

The deepest sympathy has been felt here in the severe illness of Rudyard Kipling, the great poet and novelist. Language in his hands is as wax. He seems to be able to do with it what he will.—Galesburg Republican Register.

The thraldom that a masterful brain imposes on its fellows is so absolute that when a man of the stamp of Rudyard Kipling is on the threshold of the great unknown a huge section of the civilized world stands aghast, vainly as ever speculating on what may be.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

A question is up as to whether politics is a trade or a profession. In Kansas it is a disease; chronic.—Topeka (Kas.) Capital.

Not a Serious Case.—Doctor—"The patient is beset with the idea that the land as far as he can see belongs to him." Judge—"I wouldn't call that insanity. It is merely incipient political ambition."—Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. Blank—"The paper tells of a postmaster who was appointed by John Quincy Adams, and has held the position ever since. Was he an unusually good man, do you think?" Mr. Blank—(an experienced citizen)—"O, not at all, not at all. It was an unusually poor office."—New York Weekly.

Mrs. Billson—"So you met Mrs. de Fashion on the street? I'm so glad. They say she is wearing a new bonnet just imported. Did you see it?" Mr. B.—"Y-e-s, I noticed it." Mrs. B.—"That's splendid. How was it trimmed?" Mr. B.—"Well, it had a cowcatcher in front, a tailboard behind, a flower garden on top, and a job lot of assorted ribbons all round. You can easily make one like it."—New York Weekly.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A newspaper office in Minneapolis was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The "devil" was the first person to grasp the fire escape.—Denver Republican.

Lord Dunraven is still sulky over his defeat. He won't even help the present challenger for the America cup by letting the old Valkyrie participate in the trial races.—Boston Globe.

Geronimo, the Apache chief, whom the United States government was compelled to deprive of his liberty some years ago without his consent, is an avowed sympathizer of Aguinaldo. That kind of blood likewise is thicker than water.—Albany Journal.

Miss Virginia Fair's engagement ring contains a diamond nearly an inch in diameter, worth $40,000, and she never wears it except when she goes driving. After she is married it will make an excellent hammer when she goes driving—nails in the wall.—Boston Globe.

An American firm recently got a contract from Russia for 80,000 tons of steel rails, bidding 26 cents for each thirty-six pounds, the lowest bid from other nations being 36 cents for thirty-six pounds. It is thus demonstrated that the United States leads the world in iron manufactures, both in quality and cheapness.—Minneapolis Tribune.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Impending Collapse of the Philippine Insurrection — Native Influences Which Will Bring Aguinaldo's Outlawry to an End.

Negros has surrendered. Cebu has taken a like course. Iloilo was abandoned without serious resistance. The Visayas, a third of the population and more than a third of the area of the archipelago, it is plain, intend to make no serious resistance.

The Tagale power will drop to pieces in the same fashion and the report that 8,000 of this people are ready to surrender at Malolos will surprise no one who really knows what goes on when an Oriental land and people break loose from authority. It is an agreeable myth that the 20,000 square miles or so which the more or less civilized Tagales occupy is in the same condition as, let us say, settled New England during the revolution, an area nearly as large. The assumption, in other words, is that behind the fringe of fighting men which faces our line there is peace, order, and the usual protection for life, property, industry, and trade, the usual security a well organized civilized people creates for itself in revolt.

But, as a matter of fact, it may be set down as certain that there is nothing of the kind. If there were this capacity for self-rule the Tagales would long since have cast off the feeble yoke of Spain, never enforced by over 11,000 or 12,000 men. The reason Oriental resistance collapses so speedily in these cases is because when an Oriental community breaks loose from authority it breaks up. We have no news from the Tagale lands; but some centuries of experience under like conditions make certain the awful, infernal pit on earth which has opened. Aguinaldo's troops, like all Orientals, are unpaid and undisciplined, and are helping themselves to food, to shelter, and to aught else the armed man seizes where skies are sultry. The Ygorotes, naked, plumed, and painted, have broken up into plundering bands for murder, rapine, and cruelty. The poor villagers behind hasty stockades are holding off plundering dacoits as best they can. Each local chief with a knack for command and a few daring men has begun to fill his houses with plunder and with women.

Bengal, central India, and the northwest province broke up in this fashion under the mutiny, and the trader, mechanic, and peasant welcomed the English troops. First, Assam and Pegu, a generation ago, and more recently Burmah went through this experience. All Oriental countries do in the eastern half of Asia, and few in the western half hold together. This is the reason England holds 300,000,000 of population in India with 70,000 men. This is the reason why in two centuries no Asiatic land has shaken off an European occupation. The European army gone, society dissolves into loot, murder, and outrage indescribable, until some iron-handed despot enforces a blood-stained peace with sword and bow string, prison and shambles, and is permitted by a terror-stricken people to fill his vaults with treasure and his harem with women, because while he plunders at will under forms of law and rule he lets no one below him plunder. "Self-rule" and "liberty" and all the hardly won watchwords of our centuries of slow training applied in the Philippines mean the resolution of society to—

> The good old rule, the simple plan,
> That he should keep who has the power,
> And he should get who can.

If 8,000 Tagales have not yet come in to surrender at Manila it is a mere question when the great mass of honest folk, who want a quiet, industrious, peaceful living, will be imploring aid. These are facts. If they were not facts we should have no business in the Philippines; but, being facts, we have no right, having destroyed the slender, corrupt, and weak rule existing, but still better than aught that could be done by the islands, to sail away and leave the population to its fate. It would be well and pleasant if all the world were able to keep the people's peace; but some lands are not, and, being unable, the peace must be kept for them until, as in India, local institutions and a local self-rule are developed.—Philadelphia Press.

Advance in Wages.

The last bulletin sent out by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor presents in tabulated form the rate of wages paid in 1870 and 1898, taking the average for twelve cities scattered through the United States. The following is the table:

	1870.	1898.
Blacksmiths	$2.43	$2.43
Blacksmiths' helpers	1.42	1.52
Boiler makers	2.35	2.56
Boiler makers' helpers	1.41	1.53
Bricklayers	3.15	3.51
Cabinet makers	2.14	2.29
Carpenters	2.36	2.52
Compositors	2.52	2.81
Hodcarriers	1.75	2.00
Ironmolders	2.60	2.60
Ironmolders' helpers	1.53	1.58
Machinists	2.30	2.41
Machinists' helpers	1.34	1.35
Painters	2.22	2.60
Pattern makers	2.70	2.90
Plumbers	2.74	3.15
Stonecutters	3.07	3.23
Teamsters	1.58	1.88

In two or three trades the wages have been stationary. There has been an advance in all the others, an average of 7½ per cent, approximately.

This is somewhat surprising, as good times prevailed in the '70s until the panic of '73. But these trades do not cover the entire field. Among the rolling mill workers and among the cotton operatives we think a large decline would be shown, and, possibly, in other trades, but without regard to these the showing is flattering, as there has been an impression abroad that labor in the last twenty years has suffered a great decline. These figures, though they are limited, do not establish that impression.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Kipling on the Future.

When Earth's last picture is painted, and the tubes are twisted and dried,
When the oldest colors have faded, and the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need it—lie down for an eon or two,
Till the Master of all Good Workmen shall set us to work anew!

And those that were good shall be happy; they shall sit in a golden chair;
They shall splash at a ten-league canvas with brushes of comet's hair;
They shall find real saints to draw from—Magdalene, Peter, and Paul;
They shall work for an age at a sitting and never be tired at all!

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of the working, and each, in his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees it for the God of Things as They Are!
—Rudyard Kipling.

American Locomotives for China.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 17.—The Baldwin locomotive works has just closed a contract for the building of eighty-one locomotives, the largest single order ever received by that company. The locomotives are for use on new railroads now under construction in China. The contract was under consideration about a year ago, but the breaking out of the war with Spain opened up such an element of doubt regarding the safe delivery of the engines that the matter was dropped for the time. The negotiations were recently renewed, and have just been brought to a conclusion and the contract signed. Over $800,000 is involved in the work, and the Baldwin company will rapidly push the construction of the engines. Shipment to China will begin probably in the course of a few weeks.—Baltimore American.

France a Beacon Light in Europe After All.

Whatever may be alleged of the imperfections of the French republic, it is none the less a beacon light of democracy in Europe, operating as a steady and powerful influence among surrounding thrones.

The career of the late President Faure stands in conspicuous illustration of how even in as imperfect a republic as France the young man who in a monarchy might have been doomed to obscurity through the severe demarkations fixed by birth rises to be the peer politically of the greatest monarchs.

Faure began life a tanner's apprentice. He was the son of a working carpenter and his mother was a seamstress. Yet he worked his way up and lived to wear the Golden Fleece, the most envied order in Europe, next to the Garter, and was entitled to stand on equal terms beside the Czar of all the Russias.

Half a century ago nobody would have dreamed such a thing possible. In France, as elsewhere in Europe, men read of the elevation of a rail splitter and a tailor to the Presidency of the United States with wonder, as being something almost incredible. Faure stands in evidence that the son of a house carpenter may preside over the destinies of France and wear the rarest orders known to the nobility of Europe on his merits rather than his titles.

That such a standing object lesson in democracy has survived so long upon the ruins of monarchy carries with it a satisfaction that may well prompt us to overlook the imperfections that are more or less common to all human governmental structures.—Boston Globe.

Assuring the Future of College Professors.

Our two oldest universities have taken the lead in a movement which must be generally imitated in the course of time by all of the higher educational institutions, and which will render the lot of the college professor in the next century much more comfortable than it has ever been in the past. The great drawback to the teacher's life has always been that his compensation was too small to allow savings during his active years which would relieve him from anxiety as to old age. Both the professor and the institution have suffered from this. The instructor could never feel at ease when he considered the approach of the time that ought to mark his retirement, and the college authorities have oftentimes shrunk from forcing the withdrawal of an old professor who had outlived his usefulness because he would be left without means of support. Something over a year ago the Yale corporation decided that any professor who had served for twenty-five years might, at his own request, be retired on reaching the age of 65 upon a pension one-half the amount of his salary. Harvard has now provided that either a professor or an assistant professor who has served twenty years and reached the age of 60 may then retire with a pension that shall be at least one-third of his last salary and may reach as high as two-thirds by proportional additions for longer service than twenty years.

This pension system is not only a thing of importance in itself, as a policy which, when generally adopted, will make the career of a college professor more comfortable, but it is also significant as marking the greater recognition of the value of the teacher's work which is coming to prevail. The "Sabbatical year," is another modern invention which adds to the attractiveness of this life, allowing the professor one year in every seven on full or nearly full pay, which he is expected to spend in "getting out of the ruts" and preparing himself for better work in the next six years, by study and travel in Europe often. The government itself shows signs of realizing the great truth that, when our universities are well manned, it is to them that it should turn for expert ability in great emergencies. When President McKinley wanted three commissioners to send to the Philippines for a thorough investigation of the situation in those islands, he found that he could not do better for two of the places than to take the President of Cornell and a professor of the University of Michigan. There is every promise that in the next century the trained teacher will have larger opportunities of usefulness in this country than ever before.—New York Post.

War Taxes in Europe.

In the various discussions in Congress as to the military policy of the United States frequent allusion was made to the present war budgets of various countries shown in the authentic Revue de Statistique of Paris, published in September, 1898. That bulletin gave in detail, from the latest official sources, the war budgets of various European countries compared with the war expenses of American, Asiatic, and African countries, and its accuracy was certified to by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury department.

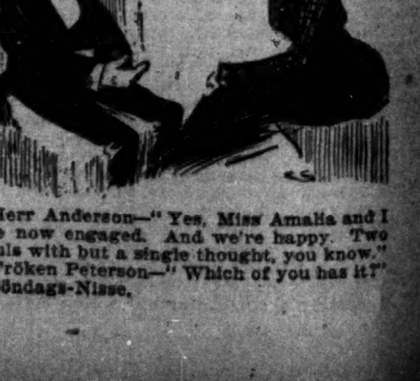
The figures showed how light in the past and how light in the future will be the expense of the military establishment of the United States as compared with other countries; how it is now less per capita than that of any European country, however poor, however bankrupt, however depleted in population and resources. It showed, too, that one generally accepted view of military matters in Europe was erroneous. This view was that the great powers of Europe, England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy were "armed against each other," each prepared at short notice to assume the defensive, and imposing upon the other the necessity of sustaining at whatever cost an army establishment, and that the minor European governments enjoyed all the benefits of neutrality, and were able to pursue in tranquillity the paths of peace without any necessity of payment of onerous war taxes, without maintaining an oppressive standing army, and without being called upon to take from the pursuits of agriculture or commerce "the flower of the nation." The official figures, however, do not bear out these statements, for they show that all the minor European countries spend substantially the same amount per capita in military organization, the similarity being surprising. Here are the figures:

Country.	Per capita.
Roumania	$1.56
Switzerland	1.49
Belgium	1.44
Sweden and Norway	1.36
Bulgaria	1.36
Greece	1.29
Denmark	1.22
Servia	1.16
Portugal	1.06

Though the expense in each of the cases named is 50 per cent greater than the per capita expense for military establishment in the United States, it seems to apply impartially to States which have colonies and States which haven't, to States requiring military protection against insurrection and to those which don't, to States which have the traditions of warfare and to States, like Switzerland, which are devoted to peace. Moreover, it is found by comparison that those European countries which are included in the number of the "great powers" and which are popularly supposed to be staggering under a great burden of a vast standing army expend no more per capita than do the minor States, and in some cases scarcely as much. The per capita expense of Italy for military purposes was $1.41 last year, and of Russia, a great military nation, $1.17. Germany spent more per capita than did France, and is spending more this year. Holland expends $1.92 per capita, though, as is pretty well known, the Dutch troops are not usually regarded as a menace to the peace of continental Europe.

Imported Snowballs in New Orleans.

A shipping clerk who had just left the Illinois Central freight yards at about noon Tuesday met a friend on the corner. "Been having a lot of fun snowballing in there," said the clerk, rubbing the side of his head. "One of the boys soaked me on the ear with a big——" "Hold on!" interrupted the other in amazement, "did y' say snowballing?" "Yep." "Aw, what are y' giving me?" "The truth," replied the clerk, still chafing his ear, "if you don't believe it go in and get pasted yourself." As the young man rushed through the gate he became suddenly convinced by a huge snowball that caught him in the pit of the stomach. Some thirty or forty yardmen were engaged in a lively fusillade, and there was no doubt whatever about the reality of the snow. "Hooray!" yelled the newcomer, excitedly (he happened to be a Canadian by birth), "this reminds me of boyhood's happy days! Wheredidy'getit?" Somebody pointed to a string of freight cars on a siding. They belonged to a fast through freight that had traversed the blizzard belt en route for New Orleans, and their roofs were still laden with a heavy white stratum of the beautiful. The Northern-born men who were present plunged their hands lovingly into the frigid element, and everybody had a good time. The noon hour raced away like a quarter horse. "Snowballing in yer shirt sleeves is a luxury y' can only enjoy in New Orleans," remarked a brawny brakeman as the 1 o'clock whistle blew.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.



Herr Anderson—"Yes, Miss Amalia and I are now engaged. And we're happy. Two souls with but a single thought, you know."

Fröken Peterson—"Which of you has it?"
—Söndags-Nisse.

CHEAPER ARMOR PLATE.

SENATE MOVE TO BREAK THE CARNEGIE-BETHLEHEM COMBINE.

Naval Bill Amended Fixing the Price of Plate at $300 Per Ton—May Give Illinois Steel Company a Show—Navy Decides to Give Gathmann Gun a Trial—Senator Hanna's First Appearance in Debate—Gossip at the Capital.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., March 1.

Radical action was taken by the Senate today on the subject of armor plate, which, if persisted in, will break the Carnegie-Bethlehem combine, and permit the Illinois Steel company and other Western concerns to have a hand in protecting the new navy. The tender of the latter concern of ground and material for making a government armor plant may yet be accepted.

Senate May Break Armor—Plate Combine.

The naval bill, as reported to the House, fixed the maximum for armor plate at $545. Through the efforts of Mr. Hopkins this was reduced to $445. In the open Senate today there was a still further reduction by a vote of 34 to 29 to $300.

As it was known the armor plate combine would not accept this figure the Senate proceeded to tack on a provision, by a vote of 39 to 27, for the creation of a government plant for the manufacture of armor for the ships of the navy according to the plans submitted by the Board of Officers.

There is a general understanding that the lowest limit on armor plate and the provision for a government plant will both be stricken out in conference, but there is a majority in the House for both of them, and if a square vote is permitted both propositions will remain in the bill and the death blow will be given to the armor plate monopoly.

Louis Gathmann, the Chicago inventor, made a distinct hit in the Senate, which voted an amendment to the naval bill appropriating $250,000 to equip one or more of the little harbor defense monitors with two of the Gathmann guns, of 16-inch bore and forty feet long, capable of throwing 500 pounds of wet gun cotton.

Will Give Gathmann Gun a Trial.

Senator Bacon called attention to the report of Captain O'Neill, which asserted that the Gathmann gun was still in the experimental stage, but Senator Hanna in a vigorous speech, which showed intimate acquaintance with the subject, declared that from al' appearances the Chicago inventor had perfected a gun and shell which apparently would revolutionize warfare.

The Ohio Senator declared that one Gathmann shell would wreck the Capitol, and he insisted that the Secretary of the Navy should have ample discretion to make use of the new projectile.

Gathmann is also fortunate because the army is experimenting at the same time, and the fortifications bill contains an appropriation for the purpose of building a special gun of 18-inch caliber, which, when finished, will be the largest weapon in the world. If Gathmann, under these favorable circumstances, succeeds in firing from a rifle cannon 500 pounds of high explosives there is no doubt that ships as at present built will have to take a back seat.

President John H. Finley of Knox College and Martin Kingman of Peoria called on President McKinley today and secured from him a promise to visit Peoria Oct. 6 and Galesburg Oct. 7, provided he goes out to the Chicago day celebration Oct. 9, when the new government building is to be dedicated.

It took the Senate exactly thirty seconds to pass the appropriation bill providing for the $20,000,000 bonus with which to pay Spain, according to the provisions of the treaty of peace. Senator Allison of Iowa reported the measure from the Appropriations committee and asked for its immediate consideration. There was no objection to this and the bill was adopted without one word of debate, even the formality of a roll call being dispensed with.

Senate Votes Spain's Bonus Without Roll Call.

This measure has now passed both Houses and will go to the President for his approval. It now depends upon Spain when this sum will be turned over to that government, and the sooner the Cortes ratifies the treaty the richer will be that bankrupt government. These funds will not be turned over to Spain, however, until the exchange of ratification which will take place at the White House when the Cortes ratifies the treaty and sends a special envoy here with the papers.

It is likely the present session of Congress will close without action having been taken upon the means of Hobson's reward. Secretary Long made an effort to advance Hobson in his corps, a privilege he has, but Mr. Pearson, Hobson's uncle, called at the Navy department and asked that nothing be done until a bill could be passed providing a place for the constructor in the line, to which branch of the navy the hero was anxious of being transferred. The bill did not pass and will probably not become a law in the few days which remain before adjournment. Secretary Long said today he did not wish it assumed the government had failed to take all the steps in the direction of Hobson's reward which were possible under the circumstances.

No Reward for Hobson This Session.

There is no authority for the story that an extra session of Congress will be called in October. On the contrary, the President has partially agreed to be in Chicago Oct. 9. He has, however, announced also, that if necessity should arise at any time, he would not hesitate to call upon Congress for the necessary legislation. There will be no extra session unless there should be radical changes in the situation at home and abroad.

Will Be No Extra Session in October.

The newly appointed Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock, was the guest of honor at a dinner given tonight at the Russian Ambassador's by the Ambassador and his grandniece, Mlle. Cassini, who is the hostess of the embassy. The additional guests were the German Ambassador, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Boardman, the Minister from Venezuela and Miss Andrade, the Minister from China and Mme. Wu, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Bordan, aunt of Marion Crawford, Mrs. Sheridan, Baron von Sternberg of the German Embassy, and General Mertvago.

Russian Minister Gives a Dinner to Mr. Hitchcock.

At the German Embassy this afternoon a brilliant musical was given. The beautiful ballroom, which is used as a music-room as well, was thrown open to several hundred guests. The artists were Miss Lydia Eustis, daughter of the former Ambassador to France; Mr. Victor Biegel, assisted by Mr. Francis Rogers. The patronesses were Mlle. Cassini, Mrs. Hobart, Lady Pauncefote, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Horace Gray, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Foraker, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Westinghouse, and Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale.

Musical at the German Embassy.

Senator Hanna made his début today as a debater and scored a success which has become the talk of the Senate. He participated in the discussion of the naval bill and showed complete familiarity with the subject, coupled with a ready power of speech, which made him one of the strong men of the Naval committee.

Senator Hanna's Maiden Effort in Debate.

Senator Hanna has hitherto followed the traditions of the Senate and refrained almost entirely from participating in the debates, but he made half a dozen short speeches today which were filled with good sense, were well expressed, and have created for him a distinct reputation in a new field, which it was not supposed he would occupy. After the regular session of the Senate many of the oldest members congratulated Mr. Hanna on his success, and predicted for him a brilliant career in the Senate from this time on. He has the happy faculty of retaining his businessman's directness of thought and by avoiding all flowers of speech succeeds in concentrating attention on what he is saying. The result was that every time he arose to speak today even his political opponents listened to him with the closest attention.

PASSES THE ARMY BILL.

CONGRESS AVOIDS NECESSITY OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

Both House and Senate Rapidly Finishing Up the Necessary Work of the Present Session—All the Appropriation Bills Now Out of the Way—Hot Debate on Cheaper Armor Plate—Dewey's Rank as Admiral Assured.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The last lingering possibility of an extra session of Congress disappeared today when the House passed the Senate army reorganization bill. Considerable and vigorous opposition to the acceptance of the Senate bill was voiced on both sides of the hall, and for a time it appeared possible that the bill would not secure the necessary two-thirds to pass it under suspension of the rules.

The Republican leaders, Messrs. Henderson, Grosvenor, and Cannon, came to its support on the Republican side, and Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, threw the weight of his influence in favor of it on the Democratic side, arguing that it provided for only a temporary increase of the army which would be made permanent if Congress were convened in extra session.

Another big element in the vote was Mr. Hull's recital of a statement made by the President to him that he would not construe section 12 as authority to conscript the minority in volunteer organizations which should elect to remain in the service. The bill passed 203 to 32. It now goes to the President:

The conference reports on the omnibus claims bill, the naval personnel, and many other less important measures were agreed to. The Senate bill making Dewey a full Admiral was passed. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

After the reading of the journal the sundry civil bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Cannon [Rep., Ill.], Moody [Rep., Mass.] and Dockery [Dem., Mo.] were appointed conferees.

War Claims One Hundred Years Old.

Mr. Mahon [Rep., Pa.], chairman of the Committee on War Claims, presented the conference report upon the bill to pay certain judgments of the Court of Claims under the Dowman and Tucker acts. The Senate placed upon it what is known as the omnibus claims bill, increasing it to $9,030,000. The conference report reduced the total carried by the bill to $3,100,000.

"How much is carried for the French spoliation claims?" asked Mr. Hopkins [Rep., Ill.].

"One million, fifty-five thousand."

"I hope they will be voted down. There is not an honest dollar in them," observed Mr. Hopkins.

The conference report was adopted—149 to 87.

Mr. Hull then moved the passage of the Senate army reorganization bill under suspension of the rules. After some debate the motion prevailed, the vote standing 203 to 32, after which the House adjourned.

The Senate is rapidly clearing its desks for final adjournment. The naval appropriation bill, which usually consumes the time of the Senate for several days, was passed this afternoon after less than five hours of debate. In that time, however, it was amended radically in one respect. The price to be paid by the government for armor plate was fixed in the bill at $300 a ton, a reduction of the amount fixed by the House of $145 a ton.

In addition the Secretary of the Navy was authorized in the event of the refusal of the armor plate companies to supply armor at $300 a ton to proceed to the construction of an armor factory to cost $1,500,000, and placing in the Secretary's control $2,000,000 with which to operate the government plant.

Cullom on Hawaiian Bill.

Mr. Cullom [Ill.], a member of the Hawaiian commission, addressed the Senate briefly upon the bill creating a form of government for the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. Perkins inquired of Mr. Cullom whether any provision existed regarding the alien contract laws applicable to the States and Territories of the United States.

"None whatever," replied Mr. Cullom.

"Unless we take action before the close of the present session," suggested Mr. Perkins, "as many contract laborers as desired may be imported into Hawaii."

"Doubtless that is true," replied Mr. Cullom.

Consideration of the naval appropriation bill was then begun, the amendments of the committee being acted upon as the measure was read.

After some formal amendments were offered by the committee and agreed to Mr. Gray [Del.] called attention to a provision of the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the "purchase and manufacture" of smokeless powder. He deemed it a policy of our people not to bring the government into competition with private industry. He therefore offered an amendment providing that not more than $150,000 of the sum should be expended in manufacture.

Mr. Hale accepted the amendment and it was agreed to.

An amendment was agreed to authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for two submarine boats of the Holland type at a cost not to exceed $135,000 each.

Mr. Hanna offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase from the Gathmann Torpedo Gun company of Chicago the gun equipment for one or more of the harbor defense monitors, subject to the usual inspection of the Bureau of Ordnance, at a cost not exceeding $250,000. The amendment was agreed to.

The controversy over the price of armor plate was then precipitated by Mr. Tillman, who offered an amendment reducing the price fixed by the bill from $445 per ton to $300.

Mr. Tillman's amendment was adopted, 34 to 26.

Mr. Fairbanks [Ind.] then announced to the Senate the death in this city today of Lord Farrer Herschell of the Joint High commission and offered the following resolutions:

"That the Senate has heard with profound sensibility of the death of Lord Farrer Herschell, the eminent jurist and statesman of Great Britain, formerly Lord High Chancellor, a member of the United States and British Joint High commission.

"That the President of the United States is requested to convey to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain the sympathy of the Senate of the United States in the great loss which she and the people of Great Britain have sustained by the death of Lord Herschell."

The resolutions were adopted.

Effect of Compromise Army Bill.

To make the best of a bad job the House passed the army bill just as it came from the Senate. The Gorman amendment will operate to legislate nearly 300 officers out of the army in 1901, unless before that time relief comes in the shape of another law. The so-called compromise measure provides, it is now discovered, for 243 additional officers. These are of the grades of Major, Captain, and First Lieutenant.

Twenty-five Majors are added to the infantry by the provision for a three-battalion formation and two Captains are added to each regiment of infantry, making fifty in all in that arm. The increase of First Lieutenants is 100 in the infantry. This is a total of 175 in the arm alone, and as the original vacancies must be filled by promotion by seniority there will be 175 commissions of Second Lieutenant of infantry to be filled from the West Point classes and from civil life.

In the cavalry the additional officers are two Captains and two First Lieutenants in each regiment, or twenty in each grade of the arm.

In the artillery there are four additional Captains in each regiment, or twenty-eight for the arm. On the other hand, there are ten Second Lieutenants less in each regiment than at present, so that seventy Second Lieutenants will be transferred to corresponding grades in other arms. Gorman's amendment compels the discharge of all the officers advanced and the abandonment of the new organization in favor of the old. The 243 officers now in the service who will be promoted or who accept the advancement will run a great risk of losing their commissions unless Congress provides that the organization of the compromise measure continue. All the officers who talk on the subject today insist they do not care to accept promotions under such circumstances. They find they cannot return to the commissions they vacate, since the latter places will have been filled and they will lapse into the status of the civilian.

Representative Henderson of Iowa, chairman of the House Judiciary committee, said this afternoon he would call up the cases of Representatives Campbell of Illinois, Wheeler of Alabama, Colson of Kentucky, and Robbins of Pennsylvania after all the appropriation bills had been disposed of. These are the men whose right to their seats was questioned because they accepted commissions in the army.

Will Soon Decide Fate of Military Congressmen.

This announcement caused General Wheeler to appear in the House and the friends of those concerned to flock to the floor of the House. But the expected action was not taken, although all the appropriation bills were disposed of, and the army bill and conference reports consumed the time of the House.

The report of the Judiciary committee is a privileged one, and it can be called up at any time. It has been ready for more than a week, but Mr. Henderson has not seen proper to call it up. Only three more days of this session remain, and if action is not taken before the expiration of that time the matter will be ignored, which is still believed to be the intention of the committee.

During the closing days of Congress it is customary for the Senate to provide for several junkets for members of that body. This Congress is not an exception to the rule, and it is proposed to send nine Senators to Alaska during the hot months of next summer. Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota this afternoon introduced a resolution directing the Vice President to appoint a select committee of nine Senators to investigate and report upon conditions in Alaska and its needs in respect to legislation. The committee will be authorized to sit during the recess of the Senate and to take testimony in Washington or elsewhere, which, of course, means Alaska. If the resolution is adopted, and it probably will be, Senator Hansbrough will naturally be one of its members, as he is the author of the resolution. It is provided that the expenses of this select committee will be defrayed out of the contingent funds of the Senate.

Planning a Senatorial Junket to Alaska.

In the near future Rear Admiral George Dewey will be a full-fledged Admiral. Late this afternoon the Senate agreed to the amendment to the naval appropriation bill proposed by Representative Moody of Massachusetts authorizing the revival of the grade of Admiral in the navy to be filled by promotion.

While Admiral Dewey's name is not mentioned it is generally understood the place is created for his benefit as a reward for his gallant services. President McKinley will of course approve the measure and he will then promote the hero of Manila to the highest rank in the navy, which was held by men like Farragut and Porter.

This promotion will mean an increase in pay to $13,000, which is more than double the amount Dewey now receives. He has not only received the thanks of Congress and been presented with a richly jeweled sword but will now be promoted to the highest rank which can be reached in the navy and retain that position as long as he lives.

Dewey Soon to Be an Admiral.

Secretary Alger today declined to discharge about 100 members of the Second, Fourth, and Ninth Illinois Infantry, now doing duty in Cuba. Applications for these discharges were made through Senator Cullom, and today he received a communication from the Secretary of War in which he said the department could not release any more volunteers at this time, but that it was the intention of the War department to recall the volunteer organization from that island as soon as the conditions existing there would permit or the department would be enabled to relieve the volunteers with regulars, when the army bill now pending in Congress becomes a law. These three regiments are the only Illinois organizations still left in the service, and it is now only a question of a short time when these men will be able to return to their homes and thus be relieved of the irksome duty of policing Cuba.

Declines to Discharge Illinois Soldiers in Cuba.

Efforts are being made to have the House agree to the bill passed by the Senate providing that volunteers in the navy who served during the war with Spain shall be given two months' extra pay if their service was beyond the limits of the United States, and one month extra if in this country alone. This measure is particularly interesting to the naval militia of Illinois, as that State was more largely represented in the navy than any other State. It is the custom of the Navy department to discharge men without granting leaves of absence, so that the naval militia are not as well treated as the volunteers in the army, who were given furloughs before being legally mustered out. Mr. Foss has already reported the bill favorably and will call it up at once.

Extra Pay in Sight for Naval Volunteers.

Lord Herschell's death leaves another gap in the Anglo-American commission, which, it is feared, will be hard to close up. Mr. Dingley, as the tariff expert on the American side, and Lord Herschell, as the international expert on the British side, had much to do in controlling the situation, which has all along centered in two subjects, tariff reciprocity and the Alaskan boundary. Both Mr. Dingley and Lord Herschell were experts in their own lines, and the death of both, it is said, may prevent an agreement next August at the Quebec meeting. It is now even predicted that no such meeting will be held.

Death Interferes with Agreement with Canada.

To Levy Double Assessments.

The Policemen's Benevolent association is in straitened circumstances, and Chief of Police Kipley has issued an appeal to members to pay double assessments this month. With debts amounting to $36,000, there is only $500 in the treasury

In a Hurry?
Stir Some
Grape-Nuts
In some Milk or Cream and a Delicious Meal is ready.
No cooking required.

READY COOKED FOOD.

A Great Convenience for Housekeepers.

Two young ladies in a certain city are employed down town and rent a small flat, where they do light housekeeping. Frequently they are invited out evenings, and the subject of the evening meal is a puzzler.

Of late they have solved the problem by keeping some nice rich milk or cream in the ice box and a package of dry crisp Grape-Nuts nearby.

In thirty seconds the meal is ready and it is a most fascinating meal, too, for the creamy taste blends with the peculiar delicate sweet of the grape-sugar in the Grape-Nuts, producing a never-to-be-forgotten flavor. The sustaining power of the food is sufficient to keep one well nourished even when a small amount is used.

STANLEY WATERLOO

FORREST CRISSEY

SAM T. CLOVER

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TALKS OF CURE BY FAITH

EDWARD A. KIMBALL LECTURES TO CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

Takes Utterance of Paul to Agrippa as Text—Says the World Will Never Emerge from Area of Disease Until the Problem "Is God For or Against Death?" Is Solved—Declares Race Is Learning Its Ills Are Caused by Ignorance.

Two thousand Christian Scientists heard an address by Edward A. Kimball last night at the First Church of Christ, Drexel boulevard and Fortieth street. Mr. Kimball, whose subject was "Christian Science," is the first reader of the church and a member of the lectureship established by the mother church in Boston.

The church was completely filled by the audience and many stood to hear the address. Mr. Kimball was presented by Mrs. Judge William G. Ewing.

Referring to Paul's utterance before Agrippa, "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?" he declared Paul was confronted by a race of materialists, whose opinion was that matter includes all intelligence, substance, and life, and whose sense of God was material, opaque, and spiritless.

An ignorant sense of being established in the consciousness of mortals the reign of sin, sickness, and death. Their materialistic philosophy and religious theories included the assumption that disease and death were in accordance with natural laws of God, and they could not conceive it possible that the nature of God included the willingness to raise the dead or heal the sick. The crude conceptions of the materialist, betray an ignorance of what God really is, ignorance of what causes sickness and death, and a misconception of the proper and scientific means of cure.

The sense is that God has created everything, therefore has created all the evil, hence that the evils called sickness and death are divinely instituted and in accordance with divine law. The man made creeds depict a repellant God, whose plan of existence includes the sureness of agony, disaster, and death, the certainty of a tortured and wrecked manhood as the natural and requisite preparation for either heaven or hell.

So when Paul's question reaches the ear of the materialist his answer is ready. To him it is indeed incredible that God, who has instituted sickness and death, will contravene his own law and nature by raising the dead and healing the sick.

It holds that matter has inherent power and action, governed by material laws and mindless principles. These material conceptions insure its own defeat. The world will never emerge from the arena of disease until it shall have solved scientifically this problem, the answer to which is of the most vital concern to this race, "Is God for or against disease and death?"

Physiology, which takes no cognizance of the mental, moral, or spiritual, answers this question by declaring that sickness and death are caused by nature, God's evil laws. Human philosophy and religious theories declare God made matter and equipped it with destructive laws, and is, therefore, the originator or procurator of the phenomena of these laws, such as pain, sickness, and death.

This race is slowly learning that its ills are because of ignorance, and that its only remedy lies in gaining a knowledge of the truth, or science of being, and when people generally learn these important facts and turn in the right direction for relief they will find that such relief is at hand and available.

Today Christian Science, uttering itself through its discoverer, Mary Baker Eddy, declares itself to be the demonstrable science of life, and includes such an exposition thereof as to answer the most urgent demands of logic and reason. It overturns nearly all previous conjectures as to the nature of evil and the cause of human woe. It shows that all the laws of God are contrary to disease, and that sickness is not in accord with natural law or with any fundamental law of divine ordination. It shows that the so-called laws of disease inhere in universal mortal or human minds, and that they act not as law, but as human belief and fear only. The revelations of Christian Science on this subject are relieving the world from a terrible strain that has betrayed its hopes and annulled the efficacy of its prayers. The human race is unlike God today, not because of law but because of error.

All of its sin and sorrow, pain, sickness, and death, all of its poverty, depravity, and dreadful strife, are in consequence of the ignorance of the science of being. Mortal woe is because of mortal error. Sickness is of mental or mentally erroneous causation and has no legal sanction or impulsion whatever.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Wedding of Miss Blanche Rosenbaum and Frederic Mandel—Card Parties—Personal Mention.

The wedding of Miss Blanche Rosenbaum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rosenbaum, 2229 Calumet avenue, and Mr. Frederic Mandel was celebrated last evening at the Standard club. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch performed the ceremony. Mr. Robert Mandel, brother of the groom, was master of ceremonies and the ushers were:

Mr. Carl Meyer, Mr. Frank S. Mandel, Mr. Milton J. Foreman, Mr. Henry Scheuerman, Mr. Edwin S. Rosenbaum, Mr. Walter S. Rosenbaum.

Mr. A. K. Kohn was best man and Miss Ida F. Mandel was maid of honor. The bridemaids were:

Miss Blanche Mandel, Miss Elsie Snydacker, Miss Blanche R. C. Mayer, Miss Irene Horner, Miss Alice Austrian, Miss Donie Katz.

Mr. and Mrs. Mandel left for the South, and on their return will reside at 2203 Calumet avenue.

The marriage is announced of Mr. Joseph Charles Northrup and Miss Elizabeth B. Hitchens, both of Evanston.

Miss Florence Lucille Florsheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Florsheim, 4114 Grand boulevard, and Mr. Edward B. Grossman will be married at the Standard club on Wednesday, March 8.

Dr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Case, 5114 Woodlawn avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Lois Case, to Mr. Robert Edward Gascoigne Fischer, younger son of Robert S. Fischer, London, England.

Mrs. Chauncey M. Stokes, 1664 Jackson boulevard, gave a card party yesterday afternoon, assisted by Mrs. Albert J. Street. Among those present were:

Mrs. Arnold Heap, Mrs. William L. May, Mrs. Rudolph Hustrado, Mrs. Harvey Thompson, Mrs. A. B. McCourtie, Mrs. James Sackley, Mrs. E. J. Macherel, Mrs. P. Murphy, Mrs. M. E. Bell, Mrs. W. H. Price, Mrs. G. F. Bouffon, Mrs. C. S. McCarty, Miss Annie Rend, Mrs. Harry F. Rietz, Mrs. M. Considine, Mrs. Samuel Kerr, Mrs. Charles Gray, Mrs. O. J. Price, Mrs. W. F. Albright, Mrs. J. P. Beard, Mrs. Andrew O'Connell, Mrs. G. T. Link, Mrs. M. M. McCourtie, Mrs. Church Todd, Miss Klein, Miss Nellie Wild Murphy.

Mrs. E. P. Watt, 6234 Kimbark avenue, gave a card party yesterday afternoon at Handel Hall.

A children's fancy dress party was given last evening at the Chicago Beach Hotel from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock, after which an informal dance took place for the older people.

Two card parties will be given for the benefit of the Chicago Charity Hospital at the residence of Mrs. F. T. Bliss, 3839 Ellis avenue, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening of March 7.

Mrs. E. B. Mower and Mrs. J. L. Stack of Kenwood are in California and will visit Pasadena, Coronado Beach, and San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Stevenson, 5126 Washington avenue, have returned from the East.

Mrs. Martin Conrad of the Sherman House left yesterday for Hot Springs, Ark., where she will remain until April 1.

Through to Hot Springs, Ark.

Through sleeping car accommodations Chicago to Hot Springs, Ark., via the Illinois Central R. R. Posters, tickets, reservations, and general information at Illinois Central City Ticket Office, 99 Adams street. 'Phone Main 98.

ONE TOUCH OF SORROW MAKES TWO PEOPLES KIN.

—New York Journal.

University of Illinois Banquet.

The annual dinner of the University of Illinois club of Chicago will be held at the Palmer House on Friday evening, March 10, at 7 o'clock. The speakers will be President A. S. Draper, Superintendent A. F. Nightingale, Dr. A. E. Evans, Professor S. W. Stratton, and A. O. Coddington.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

"El Chatto."

IN the house of "El Chatto," ex-bull-fighter of Madrid and present "Torero before the Mexican public," there was dire dismay, owing to the low state—the very low state—of the family exchequer.

"El Chatto" (meaning "the snub nose") had just finished taking his morning chocolate and "pan dulce," assisted by his pretty wife, Dona Lolita, who also had been a member of the noble army of bull-fighters—in fact, first female espada in the big ring at Seville—but this was a secret.

A career that might possibly have been glorious had been cut short by the selfishness of "El Chatto," who had loved her, married her, and taken her away from the old world to the new—the rich country of Mexico—where a bull-fighter was as a prince.

Successful, feted, and honored in Cuba and afterward in Mexico, "El Chatto's" prosperity had not lasted long, for soon had come the edict that bull fighting in Mexico must stop.

This morning, the day before the bull fight honoring the fiesta of San Marcos, investigation revealed one big piece and fourteen copper centavos. Not enough to pay a coach hire even!

Here was a pretty mess; no wonder that "El Chatto" leisurely and calmly spoke every naughty and lurid word that came to his mind during the next half-hour.

At last, out of breath, "El Chatto" paused and glared about him, as though in search of some one to fight. Donna Lolita smiled at him sweetly, removing the cigaret from her pretty lips as she murmured: "Have you finished, little Snub Nose?"

A shrug of the shoulders was her husband's reply.

"Then listen, O most worthless husband, for I have a plan—a plan most magnificent, thereby we will make a fortune—sufficient silver peso, one 50-cent piece, one 10-cent."

"This is how it is," she pursued, blowing a ring of smoke into her husband's face; "the impresario pay you little—very little—only a hundred silver dollars—is it not so?"

"Si, that is all—the pigs!" growled the torero; "and after this there will be no fight until 'holy week'—no more money!"

"Pues, then we will make more out of them—much more. Listen, marido mio; this is the plan:

The gloom clears away from the house of the matador; there continues rejoicing all that day. "El Chatto" and his pretty wife have a most joyous comeda, and afterwards lay their heads together on the subject of the morrow's fight and a special Spanish costume that Lolita is to wear—one of old Sevilla—all rose pink and Spanish mantilla, with a pink rose in her blue black hair, this latter being another of the mysteries; in Mexico few ladies ever wear the costume of old Spain—it is as much worn out, passé, here as the patches and powder and hoops of the revolutionary days are in Anglo-Saxon lands.

But why is she wearing it tomorrow? . . . Unless, indeed, it is because fully fifteen enormously rich Spanish families have taken boxes and will be there? Perhaps that is it! Lolita wishes to be patriotic—that is what is the matter!

She purposely took a seat just behind the first barrier of the bull ring—not seven feet above the ground where her husband will kill his bull—"so that she can see him better," as she lisps to an admiring Mexican fighter, who wishes her to go into one of the boxes.

In her Sevillian costume, the silk mantilla exposing just enough of her Spanish eyes and dimpled chin to make people want to see more, Dona Lolita is by far the most admired woman in the plaza, distracting attention even from the beautiful banderilla work that "El Largo" is going through with in the ring.

Many a rich Spanish lady up there in the boxes envies the loyalty that has induced the wearing of a passé dress, and many a Spaniard feels his heart grow warm and his eyes moist as, forgetting the little figure before his eyes, he can see another one of the old days in the old country almost identical; many a man forgets the fat, richly dressed Mexican wife at his side and goes back in heart to just such a girl, whether of Andalusia, of Seville, or of Madrid.

And seated alone in his box the prince of bankers, old Franquillo, drops his glass and sighs; perhaps if a girl like that one yonder had lived, instead of passing away from him during the first poverty-stricken month of their married life there in Barcelona, he would not now be a lone, triste man, without home, chick, or child—only the money.

She is trembling from her dainty head down to her tiny, silk-bowed Spanish slippers all the time that "El Largo" is torturing the furious, pawing bull with his sharp banderillas. She clasps her hands tightly together, as, finally, tiring of the banderilla work—which, in fact, has been somewhat long drawn out, "on account of the matador, 'El Chatto's,' sudden sickness and faintness"—the public of the sunny side begin to clamor for "El matador! Mate el toro! Que venga el matador! El matador!"

The gate swings open at last, and "El Largo" still teases the bull as "El Chatto" moves forward slowly, and bows first to the President and then to the public. In spite of his magnificent silver and violet costume, he looks deathly ill—his face is white and drawn, and under his eyes great black rings show, that extend almost half-way down his face.

But "El Chatto" is game, if he is sick—perhaps the presence of his wife inspires him with fresh courage, for he unsheathes his bright, keen sword, nods briefly to "El Largo," who gets out of the way, smiles once at Lolita, who is, beneath her mantilla, far whiter than he, then makes a tantalizing movement at the bull.

After all, no one can fight a bull as does the Spanish matador. At least, during "El Chatto's" splendid work of the next seven minutes that is what the people think. All of them are on their feet shrieking, some breathless with delight! Silver dollars and hats and flowers rain down into the ring, but "El Chatto" has no time to bow his thanks; he is too busy.

On her feet, as is everybody else, for that matter, Lolita is watching every motion, her heart beating in great leaps, and so excited and wrought up now that she has forgotten to feel afraid. Bull and matador are just underneath her, and twice her husband has glanced at her significantly; she is watching with her heart in her eyes.

One pass of the sword backward over the shoulder—now, then, Dios help—a-h-h!

For all in a second it happens; the matador, suddenly reeling after a fancy pass at the bull, has cast one agonized look up at his wife and fallen prone on the ground. The bull does not see, for the furious impetus of his last charge has taken him several feet beyond the matador.

But before the people have well seen that, there is a quick leap and a flash; a slight figure is in the ring, her mantilla is cast back, the pink rose has fallen into the dust; her tiny, white hands have caught up the sword. As the bull swings madly forward she meets him.

He is an enormous beast, and to be on a line even with his shoulder she has to rise on tiptoe. She does it. Her face is white and calm as the brute rushes at her, lowering his head. She springs forward and upward; the sword sinks out of sight in the bleeding shoulder—no fancy passes for her! And the bull topples over on his knees, the blood gushing out in torrents. He is dying—dead!

The mantilla is trampled into the dust, the pink rose is now a faded, reddened scrap, but the woman, her hands blood-stained and her face white as death, knows nothing about that. On her knees, sobbing like a baby, from overwrought passion and nervousness, she is holding her husband's unconscious head in her trembling arms.

As for the populace, they have passed from horror-stricken silence and terror into hysterical shouts, screams, applause, and even tears.

Out comes purses and dollars, and even jewels from the rich ladies present and masses of flowers. Amid shouts of "bravo"; down it all pours into the ring. As for the great banker, Franquillo, who is so excited that he can hardly move—down goes his footman with a message to "La Espanola!"

Not waiting to bow or to thank the people, so overcome is she with her tremendous success, Dona Lolita flies from the ring. It is all she can do to tremblingly thank the bearer of a check from the Banker Franquillo, who has filled it out for $10,000. Bravo!

So that Dona Lolita's little plan worked well after all—so well that five days later she and her husband left for Spain, where, having added much more money to the banker's $10,000, they have now retired and are great people.

And "El Chatto" says always that he owes his success to his esposa—which is not understood, naturally, by the Spaniards of Spain.—The Argonaut.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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Few people who have taken the trouble to read the bitter attack of Henry Labouchere upon the House of Lords the other day at Westminster, speaking in his capacity as member of Parliament for Northampton, are aware of the fact that he only became a Radical after having failed to prove his succession to a peerage and after being defeated in his efforts to secure a seat in that same House of Lords which he now so strongly denounces. In fact, whenever I read of his attacks upon the upper chamber of the National Legislature of Great Britain I am always reminded of the fable of the "Fox and the Grapes."

Henry Labouchere is equally unfortunate in his denunciation of those peerages which are known in England by the name of "dollar" peerages—that is to say, peerages which have been more or less purchased by their holders by means of heavy contributions to the campaign funds of the political party to which they belonged.

For the elevation of Mr. Labouchere's uncle to the peerage under the name of Lord Taunton, in 1859, created even a still greater storm of indignation in consequence of his alleged unworthiness to become a hereditary legislator than did the peerages conferred upon Lord Wandsworth and Lord Ashton.

In fact, Lord Taunton's elevation to the House of Lords was described at the time in the leading London newspapers as calculated "to degrade the order," and it was only after considerable pressure on the part of Lord Palmerston that the Queen consented to convert Mr. Labouchere's uncle into Lord Taunton.

Of course, no one takes the genial editor and proprietor of London Truth seriously. In fact, he does not take himself seriously, and consequently his attacks upon the House of Lords amuse the people against whom they are directed, exciting indignation only among those Conservatives of the middle class who are impervious to humor and who take everything that Labouchere says or writes not only seriously, but tragically.

Electric light now penetrates even the darkest recesses of the Vatican, and Leo XIII., after having introduced furnace heating on the American plan in place of the huge copper and bronze brazieros full of charcoal, and after having had a telephone fitted in his study adjoining his bedroom, has just presided over the inauguration of electric lighting in the huge palace.

His private apartments are lighted now by incandescent bulbs, while arc lights are used in the great halls and loggia, revealing beauties in the way of wall and ceiling paintings such as no one had dreamt of until now.

The effect of the palace thus lighted up at night is equally remarkable when seen from the outside. For the present there are a thousand lamps burning each night. But the plant is shortly to be increased.

Of course there are a number of the more conservative prelates and old dignitaries at the Vatican who shake their heads in token of disapproval of all these modern innovations. But, after all, there is nothing astonishing in these reforms on the part of a Pope who is so up-to-date and progressive as to actually pose for a kinetoscope in order that the people in the United States might see how he looks when in the act of conferring a blessing.

Talking of the Vatican, I may mention that Queen Victoria has just sent through her Ambassador, Lord Currie, a beautiful archiepiscopal ring consisting of a huge sapphire surrounded by big diamonds to Archbishop Stonor, the granduncle of Lord Camoys, in recognition of the services which he has rendered for many years at the Vatican to the English government and likewise to English Catholics.

Save for the special embassies sent by Queen Victoria on the occasion of the two jubilees of the present Pontiff, the English government has not been officially represented at the Vatican since Odo Russell, who afterwards became Lord Ampthill, was accredited to Pius IX., prior to 1870, and acquired there that fineness and smoothness which rendered him afterwards one of the foremost of British diplomats.

It is true that fifteen or twenty years ago a Mr. George Errington, who was in Rome as a visitor, undertook the performance of some confidential diplomatic business for the English government at the Vatican. But he received no pay, and when the government was asked in the House of Commons whether he had been intrusted with any official mission he was disavowed. Nevertheless, he contributed in no small measure to persuade the Papacy to take sides with England against the Nationalist movement in Ireland, and subsequently received a baronetcy as a reward for his services.

Archbishop Stonor now fills much the same place as Sir George Errington, although perhaps it would be more correct to describe him as the representative of the British court rather than of the British government. The Archbishop is a particular favorite at Marlborough House. For it was his sister-in-law, Mrs. Stonor, who was the first Englishwoman to be attached to the household of the Princess of Wales, previous to her marriage.

At that time the Princess knew but little of England—indeed, she had never been there before—and in all her doubts and dilemmas she was accustomed to turn to Mrs. Stonor for advice.

The services rendered by Mrs. Stonor as mentor to the Princess were simply incalculable, all the more as they were rendered with a tact and delicacy rarely to be found, and it is in a great measure owing to Mrs. Stonor that the Princess pleased the people of her adopted country so greatly and was able to conceal from their view many little shortcomings and unconventionalities due to her German education.

For, although the Princess is always spoken of as Danish, it must not be forgotten that she spent most of her early life in Germany, near Frankfort, and that German and not Danish was her mother tongue.

Archbishop Stonor, who is the granduncle of the present Lord Camoys and uncle of that Harry Stonor who is always about with the Prince of Wales, entered the household of Pius IX., who appointed him one of his chamberlains. He subsequently took holy orders and is now one of the most influential prelates at the Vatican, and would doubtless ere this have been created a Cardinal by the Pope had it not been for the fact that he belongs to the more liberal element of the prelacy and as such is objectionable to the majority of the members of the Sacred College, who, as every one knows, have the right to withhold their consent to the nomination of any candidate for the red hat.

There has just been buried by public charity at Paris a woman whose husband was a legitimate son of a legitimate son of a King of France. She styled herself Princess of Bourbon and Duchess of Brittany, and her son, who is a pauper, in receipt of public relief and both paralyzed and club-footed, styles himself Duke of Brittany and Prince of Bourbon.

It may be remembered that the Duke of Berri, only son and heir of King Charles X. of France, married during his exile in England, in perfectly legal fashion, a girl in humble circumstances who bore the name of Amy Brown.

After the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France he was forced by dynastic reasons to abandon, but not divorce, his English wife, and to wed instead a Princess of the Neapolitan house of Bourbon.

By Amy Brown he had two daughters and a son. When he was assassinated at the Paris Opera he caused his two little girls to be brought to his side and confided them to the care of the King, who conferred upon each of them a title and married each one of them to a member of the nobility, the famous General de Charrette (married to Miss Polk in this country) being the son of one of these girls.

No title, however, was conferred upon the boy, who, however, received a handsome annuity and who spent his entire life quietly at Passy. His Christian name was Jules. His annuity died with him, and from that time forth his widow and his cripple son have been dependents upon public charity, neither the Duke of Orleans nor any of the other Bourbons being willing to do a thing towards their relief.

Girl Shoots Her Brother-in-Law.

Marshall, Ill., March 1.—Miss Tillie Marvin of this city shot William Vaughn, her brother-in-law, today. She had just returned from Buffalo and went straight from the train to her father's mill, where Vaughn worked. Vaughn's wounds, it is thought, will prove fatal.

Address on Morris, the Artist.

Mrs. Mary H. Ford gave a talk on the artist, Morris, before the Hull House Woman's club yesterday afternoon. It was the sixth and last of a series and a full attendance was present. Miss Jane Addams will address the club on March 8.

NEWS OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

FEDERATION URGES ACTION RELATIVE TO INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

Mrs. Corinne S. Brown Sends Out Circular Letter Asking Appointment of Local Committees to Carry Out Work Planned at Denver Meeting—Payment of Teachers Delayed by Death of Controller Waller—Superintendent Andrews Grows Sarcastic.

Mrs. Corinne S. Brown, 6230 Woodlawn avenue, has begun the work planned by the General Federation of Woman's Clubs at its biennial meeting held in Denver last summer relative to industrial problems affecting women and children. Mrs. Brown is chairman of the committee appointed by the general federation to further the interests of women in industrial fields. She has sent out a circular letter to all the clubs of the federation urging that local committees be formed to facilitate the work of the general committee.

The committee which signs the letter to the woman's clubs is composed of:

Mrs. Corinne S. Brown, Chicago.
Mrs. John K. Ottley, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. J. C. Hume, Des Moines, Ia.
Mrs. Levi Young, Portland, Ore.
Miss Clare de Graffenried, Washington, D. C.

Miss Mary McDowell of the University Settlement, Ashland avenue and Forty-seventh street, addressed the Woman's society of Isaiah Temple yesterday afternoon on the subject of "New Philanthropy."

The teachers of the public schools will not receive their pay this week, as would have been their case but for the complications growing out of Controller Waller's death, which fact brought no little disappointment to many of them who called at the Board of Education rooms yesterday to get their monthly stipend.

It was thought at one time arrangements had been made which would obviate the necessity of waiting until the new Controller should be installed in office. W. J. Onahan, Vice President of the Home Savings Bank, informed Secretary Graham the bank would advance $107,000, the amount needed to bridge over the difference between the amount due on the pay roll and the available funds in the hands of the City Treasurer, pending the returns to be made by the tax collectors in about ten days.

This plan has been abandoned, however, owing to the decision of Treasurer Loeffler to pay out none of this fund on the signature of a Controller pro tem. Accordingly it will be necessary to wait until the new Controller has been confirmed.

Superintendent Dr. Andrews was not disposed to discuss the matter of a compromise measure to take the place of the Harper bill yesterday at any length, but said it was to be hoped some measure could be agreed upon that would embody the more salient features of the Harper bill which he thought essential to the best interests of the schools. He repudiated an interview in an afternoon paper, which he said grossly misquoted him.

When asked if he was likely to go to Springfield in the interest of the proposed bill he said no and added: "If I were to go there I would have to have the consent of the board, but the teachers evidently feel they can go there without anybody's consent."

The special tests to secure facts in regard to the physical and nervous condition of school children will begin on Monday in the Alcott School at Wrightwood avenue and Orchard street.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

East Lynne.

A drama in five acts. Produced at the Great Northern Theater by Marie Wainwright and her company.

Marie Wainwright and her company gave her version of the time-worn favorite, "East Lynne," at a matinée performance at the Great Northern yesterday to a large audience. It will be repeated tomorrow night and Saturday matinée, "Shall We Forgive Her?" being booked for the remainder of the week.

Miss Wainwright showed wisdom in selecting "East Lynne" for matinée performances. One pleasure to many theater-goers is to know what is coming next. "East Lynne" supplies this to the matinée audience in unlimited quantities. Another consideration is those who go to the theater to open up the well springs of sympathy are usually obligingly uncritical.

"East Lynne" is an impossible book, in spite of the vogue it has enjoyed for half a century with sentimental readers, and Miss Wainwright's version retains most of the original vital defects. As the story is an appeal for sympathy and charity for a woman whom a former suitor, by playing on her jealous disposition, persuades to leave her husband and children, it is natural to expect a prima facie case to be made out against the husband. In "East Lynne" Lady Isabel, "the daughter of an Earl," marries Archibald Carlyle, lawyer. She hears gossip of a former flame, Barbara Hare. Carlyle apparently succeeds in convincing her he never cared for Barbara. Three years later Barbara calls twice at night on pressing legal business. Carlyle accompanies her home. All Sir Francis Levison has to do is to call Lady Isabel to witness their moonlight walk. She puts on her cloak and goes without waiting to ask a question. Commonplace acting naturally heightens the absurdity.

Once safely in the second act, Miss Wainwright does as much with her part as could be expected. She belongs to a passing dramatic school and does not attract as much attention as when she and Louis James were starring together. George W. Deyo is a creditable Archibald Carlyle. Franklyn Roberts as Sir Francis Levison is so impressed with the necessity of being a smiling villain he smiles himself on and off the stage.

Miss Nethersole will return to Dumas this evening and the rest of the week, when she will give "Camille." She has been crowding Powers' Theater every night of her engagement and there is regret she cannot prolong her stay. She will remain three weeks next year.

The Grand Opera-House box office will be open this morning for the reservation of seats for Stuart Robson's new comedy production entitled "The Meddler," which will be given at the Grand during the week beginning Sunday night. Mr. Robson will be assisted by Marie Burroughs and a strong company.

"The Gay Parisians" is proving a drawing card for the Dearborn Stock company. It is a farce with plenty of action and any number of embarrassing complications. Mr. Hawkins is particularly pleasing in the part of the blundering, henpecked husband, Joseph Pinglet. Miss Stuart is a capital Marcelle, and Miss Johnson, as the pert, ingenuous Victorine, has made a decided hit.

From Sunday on it will be "The French Maid" in fact as well as in name at the Columbia. Anna Held will play the title rôle. She essayed the part of Susette in Boston without, however, upsetting previously formed views of her ability. Another innovation to begin with Sunday will be the introduction of a dancing specialty act by the Dartos, who come from Koster & Bial's.

"The French Maid" has been filling the Columbia every night, and the matinée audience yesterday was reported the largest the house has had this season.

At the Adelphi Frederic Bryton, Pauline Baxter, and a good cast are giving Clifton W. Tayleure's original dramatization of "East Lynne."

"Tammany Tigers" is attracting large crowds to the Bijou this week. It is a clever extravaganza with pleasing music, and is well staged with handsome scenery. There are a number of pretty girls, and the comedians have entered into their rôles with vim.

NEW PLAY BY MRS CRAIGIE.

"A Repentance," as Presented in London, Creates Generally a Favorable Impression.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, March 1.—A new one-act drama by John Oliver Hobbes, otherwise Mrs. Craigie, entitled "A Repentance," was produced last night for the first time at St. James Theater. The plot deals with a Carlist revolution, and contains many striking situations, which, on the whole, are well developed. The chief male character, however, is somewhat inconsistent and ill defined, and the author's intention in the piece is generally left in doubt. The leading characters are admirably carried by George Alexander and Julie Opp, and they are supported by a strong company. The play was warmly received by the audience.

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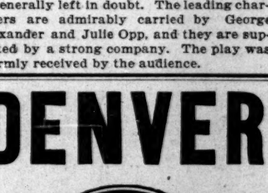
What can be cured in the beginning in a week or two, by using Pe-ru-na, if allowed to become chronic, may require months of faithful treatment. You had better take Pe-ru-na now, for by and by you may be obliged to take it a long time in order to get well. Pe-ru-na is the remedy for catarrh; almost everybody knows that by hearsay, and thousands know it by blessed experience.

Two Senators from the great metropolis, Chicago, have something to say in regard to Pe-ru-na:

Catarrh Seven Years.



HON. EDWARD DWYER.
[Senator 17th District, Chicago, Ill.]

Hon. Edward Dwyer, State Senator, Seventeenth Senatorial District, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Pe-ru-na cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy. It has been two years since I was cured, and I consider my cure permanent. I took the remedy for two months and am now entirely cured. I learned of the remedy, Pe-ru-na, through friends. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me. I tried many remedies without avail.

"My catarrh was located chiefly in the head. I was afflicted with catarrh for seven years. I desire to express for the benefit of the public my experience with the famous catarrh remedy, Pe-ru-na."

Catarrh Nine Years.

HON. JOHN J. MORRISON.
[State Senator, 15th District, Chicago, Ill.]

Hon. John J. Morrison, 223 Reaper Block, Chicago, Ill., State Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District (City of Chicago), writes: "I can strongly recommend Pe-ru-na. I took the medicine for five months and am now totally cured. I learned of Pe-ru-na through your advertisement. It has been two years since I was cured, and I consider my cure durable. It cures when all other remedies fail.

"I beg leave to express for the good of the public my proof with the illustrious catarrh remedy, Pe-ru-na. I was distressed with catarrh for nine years. I tried many remedies without any benefit. My catarrh was located mainly in the head. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me.

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It is claimed for Pe-ru-na only that it restores the efficient action of the vasa-motor system of nerves. This is all it will do. This is all that we claim it will do. But we insist that if it is taken persistently and according to directions that it will do this. But in doing this what a vast multitude of disorders is mitigated, not because Pe-ru-na is a cure-all, but because so many maladies depend upon a single cause. Pe-ru-na is single in its effect.

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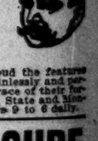

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...tic Studio.
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...HIGAN-AV.
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...TION CO.
...206, Chicago.

LOCAL STOCKS ARE WEAK

DECLINES SHOWN IN PRACTICALLY THE ENTIRE LIST.

Linseed, Carbon, Steel, and Cereal Are Forced Down on Heavy Selling Orders—Erratic Market Ends with a Recovery in Certain Securities—Payments on Union Bag Subscriptions Due in New York Today—Considerable Money Already In.

Local securities were weak and in little demand yesterday. Declines were shown in a number of the securities, and, while in some of the stocks there were fractional gains after the first break, the close was at practically the lowest figures of the day. Nearly all of the securities seemed to be looked on in the same light.

Linseed Oil, Carbon, and Cereal were all weak, and National Steel came in for a share of the hammering. Steel showed a little advance at the close, and Carbon common closed 3½ points above the low quotations of the day, while the preferred showed a gain of 3¼ points over the low quotations.

The local market was affected by a variety of rumors. The old story which has done duty for several days of trouble between Admiral Dewey and the German naval officer in command in Manila was dragged into the market, and there was some more talk of a government bond issue. The story that Admiral Dewey had sunk a German ship was shown to be absolutely without foundation, and there were further explicit denials from Washington that it was the intention to issue any more bonds. The market was feverish, however, and a good many of the small traders seemed disposed to get out of the market and leave trading to professionals. As a result many of the securities sold went into stronger hands than they have been in in some time. There were a good many buying orders received by the brokerage houses, and this furnished the only support the market had.

Linseed Oil opened at 16 for the common, and 61½ for the preferred. There was a loss in the first few minutes' trading of a half point in the common and a quarter point in the preferred, and this was followed by an advance above the opening price. There was a further decline before the close, but later quotations showed some strength. The common closed at 14⅞, and the preferred at 62⅝.

Carbon was hit as hard as any of the stocks, and from an opening at 19⅝ for the common it sold off to 16, and recovering closed at 19½. Carbon preferred opened at 80¼, sold down to 76¼, and at the close it had gone up to 79½.

Subscribers Must Pay Up.

It has come to be the fashion in the last few days to hammer the stocks of the corporations of which Mr. Eddy is promoter and quotations have shown a considerable decline in consequence. There has been some talk also of subscribers to the underwriting of the American Cereal company refusing to pay their subscriptions. There is still something like $600,000 to be paid in by Chicago subscribers to American Cereal and it has been reported some of the brokers have been unable to bring their customers to the point of paying up. The trouble with the subscribers to the new industrial corporations is that they have come to regard it as a fixed fact that they can subscribe for the underwriting rights of a new corporation and sell out before the day of payment is reached at a considerable profit. In the case of the Moore promotions this has proven true in each instance and profits of from 10 to 30 points have been made before subscriptions were due. The man who subscribes for stock in any corporation does it expecting to make a profit, and he should be willing, therefore, to pay the loss if one should come. The brokers express no sympathy for customers who have happened to strike the wrong company in underwriting and they are forcing their customers to pay in the money even though they could go in the market and buy the stock for a sum considerably less. The brokers have taken the view that customers have no more right to expect profits as a certainty in the underwriting of stock than they have in buying securities in the market on the probability of stocks showing an advance and selling short on the belief that prices are going lower.

Mr. Eddy insists the Cereal company will be put on its feet and that subscribers to the underwriting at par will make a profit if they will hold on. He says the profits of the new company are as certain as in any of the other industrial organizations, and the only reason for the present low values lies in the fact the promoters have made no substantial effort to control the market.

Bag Subscriptions Due Today.

Subscriptions to the underwriting of the Union Bag and Paper company are due and payable at the Manhattan Trust company in New York today. In view of the fact the rights were selling yesterday at a premium of from 15 to 18 points it is a practical certainty all of the subscribers will pay in promptly, and that the organization of the company will not be delayed by reason of failure to hand in money under the underwriting plan. Reports were received from New York yesterday which indicated the subscribers had already paid in a major portion of the amounts due, and that in all probability every dollar would be in the hands of the trust company officials before the close of banking hours today. Compared with other industrial corporations, the stock issue of the Union Bag and Paper company is small, and the profits are said to be sure. The companies taken in by the Union Bag and Paper company were subjected to a rigid examination as to their physical condition and as to the profits of the last five years. They were taken in on the basis of an earning capacity of 9 per cent on the preferred stock.

National Steel was the active security in the local market, with sales of 7,230 shares during the day's trading. The common opened at 37, and under heavy selling orders declined to 34⅜. Before the close it had advanced to 36. The preferred opened at 87, and declined two points, and at the close sold at 85.

National Biscuit opened at 50 for the common, and it was one of the few securities which showed any degree of firmness at the opening. There was a decline to 49⅛, and at the close it sold at 49⅛. The preferred opened at 103, sold off to 101⅜, and recovered to a close at 102⅛.

Five of the leading banks of Philadelphia have advanced call money rates from 2½ to 3 per cent. A number of borrowers who have been notified of the advance have been endeavoring to secure a renewal of loans at other banks at 2½ per cent, but apparently have been unsuccessful.

It is reported a corporation will be organized in Youngstown, O., with a capital of $20,000,000 for the construction and operation of the largest and finest steel plant in the United States.

Bank clearings in seventy of the largest cities in the United States aggregate $6,654,045,672 for February, an increase of $1,574,739,677 over the same month in 1898.

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	2,380	15⅝	14⅛	14⅛
Do pfd	1,430	63	61½	62½
American Radiator	100	38	38	38
Do pfd	50	99	99	99
American Strawboard	60	30	30	30
American Tinplate	2,570	40	39	39⅜
Do pfd	603	94¼	94	94
Central Union Telephone	10	44	44	44
Chicago City Railway	100	288	288	288
Diamond Match	10	142	142	142
National Biscuit	4,059	50	49⅛	49⅛
Do pfd	514	103	101⅜	102⅛
National Carbon	1,490	19⅝	16	19½
Do pfd	1,320	80¼	76⅛	79½
National Steel	5,230	37	34⅜	36
Do pfd	2,030	87	85	85
North Chicago	150	220	220	220
Street's Stable Car	200	22	22	22
West Chicago	50	93	93	93

BONDS.

$25000 Metropolitan receipts 74½

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

New York	$238,952,530
Chicago	30,277,410
Boston	28,991,327
Philadelphia	18,932,574
St. Louis	5,612,198
Baltimore	6,612,139

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 40c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount bid; 10c discount asked.

TONE OF THE MARKET FIRMER.

Reaction of Wall Street Stocks Continues, Although Standard Shares Are Well Supported.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, March 1.—[Special.]—Yesterday's reactions were continued in some quarters of the market today, although stocks in general were firmer in tone and showed more resistance. Many of the standard shares enjoyed much better support from commission-house quarters than on the preceding day, and although the professional talent again worked hard on the bear side it met with more opposition than was expected. Again the market was broad, but was less active than heretofore, total transactions aggregating barely 870,000 shares.

Early morning news regarding Germany's assurance of friendliness toward this country was to some extent responsible for the show of strength with which the market opened. In the first hour there was some little short covering by a few traders, who apparently expected a substantial rally on that development. The majority of professionals continued bearish, however, and attacked the market vigorously on each bulge.

One of the larger operators of the street, who has recently been credited with bullishness on the general market, was talked of as having switched over to the bear side, and heavy selling of several stocks was popularly attributed to that source. The bears made much of the somewhat firmer tone of the money market, and there were free and easy predictions of an unfavorable bank statement on Saturday.

Bankers explained the fractionally higher call rate by pointing to the usual shifting of loans around the first of the month. They persisted in their opinions as to continued money market ease.

As against the professional selling there was buying by many of the larger commission-houses and scale purchases from some of the larger financial interests. London continued a buyer in this market.

Shrewd and careful observers looked upon the reactionary tendencies of some of the conspicuous shares as altogether normal and healthy, and pointed out as encouraging the powers of resistance which the market disclosed.

Burlington was a feature of the market. It was quite active, more than 60,000 shares changing hands. Early in the day the stock showed considerable strength and got up to 143½; subsequently it broke to 141, and closed near that price, showing a net loss.

One prominent operator and his following among the room traders were bearish on the stock, and there were indications that the interests most conspicuously identified with the recent advance have sold most of their stock.

The other grangers were also reactionary, St. Paul selling below 129 and losing a fraction for the day, and Rock Island getting down close to 117. Again talk of increased dividends on St. Paul was current.

All the iron and steel shares were inclined to be reactionary. American Steel and Wire common got down below 60, Tennessee Coal and Iron sold at 44, and Federal Steel common broke to 51. At the lower levels, however, all of the group received good support.

Insiders and iron trade interests continued buyers of the stocks, although they did not seem disposed to check the short selling.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Stocks today again opened up and then worked lower, with some rallies. Dealings were on rather a less extensive scale than of late. The specialties displayed extreme irregularity and the standard stocks showed weakness most of the day. The opening rise was associated with the more favorable aspect of the Philippine situation due to Germany's withdrawal of her cruiser, supposedly lessening the chance of complications. The $23,000,000 in dividends and interest which was payable today had but little appreciable effect upon the money market. Atchison preferred and Burlington had an early appearance of strength, but a large volume of selling orders appeared, which, rightly or wrongly, was attributed to some of the leading bull interests that had been conspicuous purchasers for two months. The same interests appeared to be sellers of the standard stocks. As the market ran off stop loss orders were reached in some cases, while London was a source of support, taking about 20,000 shares on balance. The effect of this purchasing was reflected in a weaker tone for sterling exchange. Prices after the extreme decline rose on moderate dealings and then wavered downward and upward in a sluggish manner, there appearing little pressure of offerings or urgent demands. The specialties which were conspicuous in the initial advance were about equally prominent on the decline. Among the high-priced stocks Third Avenue railroad, Consolidated Gas, and Tobacco made notable gains, part of which was lost in the late trading. The professionals were in control of trading most of the day and some of the large interests were not active, giving the bears confidence in their aggressive tactics. Southern and Central Pacific were under pressure much of the day. The market weakened up toward the close, the activity being at the expense of values, with considerable selling of the grangers, and the market left off with fractional net losses in most stocks, with the tone weak.

Trading in bonds today was considerably mixed, weakness and strength developing in important issues. Total sales, $4,670,000. United States bonds were unchanged in bid quotations.

Money on call steady at 2½@3 per cent; last loan, 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486@486¼ for demand and at 484@484¼ for sixty days; posted rates, 484½@485 and 486½@487; commercial bills, 483@483½.

Silver certificates nominally 59½@60½; bar silver, 59⅝; Mexican dollars, 47⅝.

Government bonds steady; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular.

Total sales of stocks today were 607,400 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Mch. 1.	Feb. 28.
Amn. Sugar	15,800	139¾	137¼	138⅝	137¾
Do pfd	100	114¾	114¾	114⅛	114½
Amn. Tobacco	23,900	191¾	187	187⅝	186¾
Do pfd	200	144½	142½	142½	142
Amn. Cotton Oil	600	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
Amn. Ex	100	141	141	141	....
Am. Tin	400	40¼	39¼	39⅞	40¼
Do pfd	200	94½	94	94	94½
Atchison	18,400	22⅜	22	22¼	22½
Do pfd	90,400	62⅜	61⅝	62	62⅛
Amn. Dist	300	49	48	48	....
Am. Sp. Mfg. Co	8,200	14¼	12⅝	13⅜	12½
Do pfd	7,300	39	36	38⅝	35½
Am. Malting Co.	2,900	32⅜	30½	32⅜	30⅞
Do pfd	700	83½	82½	83½	82
Amn. Steel & W.	32,200	62½	59¾	61	60¼
Do pfd	9,200	101¼	100⅜	100⅝	101
B. & O. W. 1.	1,200	58⅞	58	58½	59
Do pfd	800	77⅝	77½	77⅝	78¾
Bkln. Rap. Tran	11,900	94⅝	92⅝	93⅜	93¼
Bay State Gas	30,500	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	5½
Balto. & Ohio	100	71	71	71	72¼
B. R. & P. pfd	100	32	32	32	....
Bkln. Un. Gas	300	154	153	154	153
Chi. Terminal	200	13	12⅞	12⅞	....
Do pfd	50	38	38	38	39
C., B. & Q	53,100	143½	141	141¼	141⅝
C. & N. W	400	148	147½	147½	148
C., M. & St. P	28,500	130⅝	128⅞	129½	129⅞
C., R. I. & P	11,900	118¾	117⅝	117⅝	118
C. St. P., M. & O	100	92	92	92	93
Canada So	200	58	58	58	58⅜
Ches. & Ohio	2,500	28	27⅜	27¼	27⅝
C., C., C. & St. L	600	58	57½	57⅜	58
Ct. R. R. of N.J	800	109¾	107⅞	107⅞	109
C. & E. I	500	67½	67	67	67¼
Canadian Pac	600	90	89⅞	89½	89⅞
Con. Gas N. Y.	5,000	218	213½	215	212
Col. & H. C. & I.	100	7	7	7	....
C. & L. W	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	....
Col. Fuel & I. Co	300	32½	32⅜	32⅜	33⅜
C. & Alton	200	172⅝	172⅝	172⅝	173
Con. Ice	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	48
Cent. Pac	400	52⅝	50⅝	50⅝	52⅝
Chi. Gt. Western	4,600	16⅛	15½	15½	15⅝
Do pfd A	200	71	70½	70½	70⅞
Do pfd B	100	36⅝	35⅝	36	36⅞
D., L. & W	300	158	157	157	157
Del. & Hudson	900	112½	112	112	112
Den. & Rio G	1,500	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	22¼
Do pfd	2,000	74	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
Ft. W. & R. G	300	20¼	20	20⅜	....
Erie	300	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅝
K. & M	100	12½	12½	12⅝	....
E. & T. H. pfd	100	80	80	80	....
Fed. Steel	20,200	52¼	50⅞	51¼	51⅜
Do pfd	10,800	88⅞	87⅝	87⅝	88⅜
F. & P. M. pfd	100	86	86	86	....
General Electric	800	113½	112⅝	113¼	113¼
Gt. Northern pfd	1,200	185	184½	184½	186
Int. Paper	1,400	59	58⅛	58⅛	58⅜
Do pfd	400	88⅜	88	88	88
Hawaiian C. & S	100	75	75	75	....
Ill. Central	1,900	115⅜	115⅛	115⅛	115¼
Iowa Cent. pfd	300	46½	46½	46½	46
Glucose	500	68⅜	66⅜	68⅜	69
K. C. P. & G	900	15	14	14⅝	15
H. B. Claflin	200	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
Louis. & Nash	4,700	65⅛	64½	64¾	65
Long Island	150	74	73⅜	74	73½
L. E. & W	100	19½	19½	19½	....
Do pfd	100	66½	66½	66½	66½
Laclede Gas	1,000	52⅜	52⅜	52¼	52⅛
Int. Silver	2,800	32⅛	31½	32⅛	32½
Knickerbock. pfd	250	80	78⅛	78⅛	81
Do pfd con	500	61	59⅜	59⅜	....
Manhattan	900	112⅝	111⅞	111⅞	112⅜
M. K. & T	200	14½	14½	14½	14½
Do pfd	2,200	40⅜	39¼	39½	39⅞
Met. St. Ry	3,800	244½	242½	242½	242
Missouri Pac	6,400	46⅝	44⅞	45½	45½
Minn. & St. L	200	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝	52⅞
Do 1st pfd	100	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	....
Nat. Bis	1,000	50⅛	49⅞	50	50⅛
Do pfd	300	104	103	103	104
Nor. Pac	10,500	53⅜	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
Do pfd	7,200	79⅜	78⅜	79	79
N. Y. Central	6,300	137¼	136½	136¾	136¾
Norfolk & W	500	19	19	19	19
Do pfd	700	65⅜	65½	65⅞	65⅝
North Amn. Co	4,300	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
N. Y., Ont. & W	14,200	26⅞	25⅜	26	26
National Lead	2,200	35¼	33⅜	34¼	35½
Do pfd	300	113¼	113	113	113¼
N. Y. Air Brake	100	152	152	152	151
People's Gas	4,300	116⅜	112⅝	112⅝	113
Penna. R. R.	10,700	132⅛	131⅜	131⅞	132
Pac. Mail	6,100	51	50	50⅜	51
Pullman	300	159⅝	158½	158½	159⅝
P. D. & E	50	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	....
P. C. C. & St. L	1,000	67	66	66	67½
Do pfd	100	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	85⅜
Pac. Coast	100	48	48	48	....
Phila. Co	7,900	97⅛	95½	95½	97¼
Reading	2,600	22⅜	21⅞	22	22⅜
Do 1st pfd	22,200	63	61⅝	61⅞	62⅜
Do 2d pfd	5,800	33	32⅜	32½	32⅜
Rio Grande West	200	36	36	36	....
Do pfd	300	76	75½	76	....
R. W. & O	100	129¾	129¾	129¾	....
Southern Ry	1,300	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12½
Do pfd	7,100	49	48⅛	48⅝	48⅝
St. J.-G. I. 1st pfd	200	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	....
Southern Pac	7,200	36⅜	34⅞	35⅛	36⅜
St. L. & S. W	600	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
Do pfd	2,500	28⅛	27⅜	27½	27⅞
St. L. & San F	1,100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
Do 1st pfd	100	72	72	72	....
Do 2d pfd	1,400	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	37⅜
St. P. & Duluth	100	48	48	48	....
S. R. & T	500	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Stan. Distg	2,800	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22¼
Do pfd	1,000	77	76½	77	76½
Texas Pac	25,000	25⅝	23⅝	24⅞	23⅛
Tenn. C. & Iron	6,000	45⅜	44	44⅞	44⅞
Third Ave	3,000	229	222½	222½	220
Twin City	800	69½	69	69	69½
Do pfd	100	141	140⅝	140⅝	....
Union Pac	15,200	48	47⅛	47⅛	47⅞
Do pfd	9,700	80⅛	79⅜	79⅜	79⅞
U. S. Rubber	3,300	52⅝	50⅝	51⅜	52⅝
Do pfd	200	116	115⅛	115⅛	116⅜
U. P. D. & G	600	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
U. S. Leather	800	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Do pfd	1,300	71	70⅛	70⅛	70⅞
U. S. Express	40	55	55	55	56
W. & L. E	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Wabash	100	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
Do pfd	2,500	22½	22	22½	22
Western Union	4,100	94⅝	93⅛	93⅞	94⅜
Wis. Cent	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	115	United States	55½
American	141	Fargo	125

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 3s	107⅛	U. S. 4s, coup	112⅝@113¼
U. S. new 4s reg	128¼@129	U. S. 2s	99
Do coup	128¼@129	U. S. 5s reg	111¾@112¼
U. S. 4s	111½@111¾	Do 5s coup	111¾@112¼
		District 3.65s	118

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS
10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

50000	Atch gen 4s	101⅝@⅞	10000	M K-T ex 5s	85½
265000	do adjmt	82⅞@83¼	1000	M-St P I-D ex	165
10000	A-N W 1st	99¼@⅞	8000	do C-P W 5s	120¾
6000	Adams Ex 4s ex int	104⅜	11000	M K-E 1st	103¾@104½
10000	B W-W 5s	90	115000	Man con 4s	105½
2000	B-O 4s	99⅝	8000	M-O gm 4s	84⅜@85½
20000	do 3½s	98¼	10000	do new 6s	127½
2000	Bkln El 1st tr	101½	23000	Mex-Int cons	86¼@87
1000	Bkln Un Gas 1st	117½	7000	N Y C-St L 4s	107¼@½
7000	C-E 5s	112	5000	N Y O-W 5s	106½
75000	C Pac 5s tr 1899	100@¼	1000	NYS-W fund 5s	108¼
35000	Cent Ga con 5s	95¼@½	36000	N-W con 4s	91⅞@92½
4000	do 1st inc	41½	342000	N Y C L S 3½s	99¾@100
1000	C C C-St L gm	94	2000	N P 1st	117
38000	C B-Q Neb ex 4s	108¼	4000	do gen lien 3s	68⅞@¾
14000	do conv 5s	141@142½	48000	do prior 4s	102⅞
11000	do con 7s	115¼	8000	O S L 6s	128
42000	Colo So 4s	87½@88	4000	do con 5s	110¼
1000	C N J gm 5s reg	118	10000	O R-N 4s	101½
10000	do cons	102	10000	O S L inc B	70
5000	C-O gen 4½s	93¼@⅜	10000	Peo Gas cons	126
2000	do con 5s	118	5000	Pac Mo 4s	106
10000	C F I 5s	87	2000	Pa Coast 1st	107
1000	C-E I 1st	114¾	325000	Rdg gen 4s	88⅜@89
15000	C-N W ex 4s	108	7000	R G W 1st	94@¼
25000	C R I-P 4s	106¼@½	6000	R-D 6s	123½
15000	do reg	106¾	24000	So Ry 5s	105¼@106
9000	Chi Term 4s	95⅜@½	85000	Sa-A P 4s	85@⅜
10000	CH V-T 5s tr	76	1000	St J-G I 1st	83
5000	D M-M L G	20	25000	SRT inc	29¾@30
15000	D-W 1st	95	46000	St L S W 1st 4s	91¼@⅜
5000	D-R G 1st	108½	151000	do 2d inc	51⅝@52¼
8000	Det Gas 5s	96	86000	St L-I M 5s	111¼@½
30000	Erie gen lien	72¼@⅜	15000	St L S F gm 5s	108⅝@⅞
74000	do prior 4s	93@¼	2000	StPM-M Dak ex	125
5000	Ft W-RG 1st	63½	19000	T-N O 5s	104⅞@105
10000	H E-W T 5s	103	2000	Tex P 1st 5s	113⅞
10000	H-T C gm 4s	89¼@⅜	957000	do 2d inc	52@53⅝
5000	I I-I 1st	106	214000	UP 4s	103⅞@104⅛
10000	Ill C Louisv 3½s	97½	15000	Un El 1st 6s tr	101½
10000	do 4s 1953	104	10000	U P D-G 1st tr	88
6000	KC P-G 1st	72@½	6000	U S 3s new	107½
5000	L E-W 1st 5s	118@119	10000	Wab 1st 5s	114½
1000	L-N coll tr 5s	109¼	2000	do 2d	95½
10000	do 4s	100¼	85000	do deb ser B	36¼@½
3000	do unf 4s	95¼	4000	W-E 1st	104
75000	L E-St L 1st tr	55@56½	1000	W N Y-P 1st	110¾
4000	M K-T 4s	94½	64000	Wis C 1st tr 5s	68⅛@69
60000	do 2d	67½@68	3000	W U coll tr 5s	114⅜
348000	Mo P con 6s	114¼@115¼	10000	W-L E W div	98¾
5000	do 3d	114½			
10000	do 5s 1920	90½			

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$269,103,513
Gold reserve	231,124,637

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on Feb. 28, 1899, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $1,157,904,391, an increase during the month of $5,279,641. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the cash.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt	$1,040,735,270
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,231,670
Debt bearing no interest	385,040,964
Total	$1,427,007,904

This amount, however, does not include $555,528,513 in certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is recapitulated as follows:

Gold	$264,091,476
Silver	507,531,887
Paper	50,936,486
Bonds, deposits in national bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, etc	85,791,120
Total	$908,350,971

Against this there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $639,247,458, leaving a net cash balance of $269,103,513.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., March 1.—[Special.]—In Boston the opening of the stock market was irregular. Montana was the feature, at 380, up 19, and a little later 375. Montana's jump was the local feature. The stock climbed 20 points with a rush on the strength of the favorable news published this morning to the effect that the Montana Legislature had removed the last bar to the projected copper combination by passing the enabling act over the Governor's veto. The passage of this bill and also that placing the power of appointing receivers in the hands of the Supreme Court, marks the end of the long conflict between the Boston and Montana company and Heinze and is all that is wanting to complete the consolidation scheme. It is reported that the details of this will be announced in a day or two. Liquidation, however, continues in the local copper shares and they are generally lower on scattered selling. The curb stocks were notably weak. Call loans 2½@3½ per cent. Time money, 3½@4 per cent. Commercial paper, 3½@5 per cent. At the clearing house balances between the banks loaned at 2½@3 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	4,500	139	139¼	137⅝	138¼
Do pfd	1,000	114	115	114	115
Atchison	1,200	22¼	22⅜	22	22⅜
Do pfd	4,000	62¼	62⅜	61⅛	61½
Bell Telephone	300	350	355	350	354
Bay State Gas	5,000	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅜
Boston Elevated	100	87½	87½	87	87
C. B. & Q	3,000	143⅛	143⅛	141⅛	141¼
Chi. Junction	200	147⅜	147⅜	146⅛	146⅛
Erie Telephone	25	95	95	95	95
Mex. Central	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Union Pac	400	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
Do pfd	500	79⅜	80	79⅜	79⅜
West End R. R.	300	94½	94½	94½	94½
Westinghouse Elec	50	50	50	50	50
Winna	500	17	17¼	17	17¼
Washn.	500	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$7000 Atch adj	82⅝@83	$2000 KC FS 6s	99½
6000 Mex 4s	70⅛@¼	7000 Atch 4s	100@¼
		1000 BG con 5s	141⅝

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were inactive today. They were depressed by the Spanish political outlook and by the Paris settlement. Americans opened a shade above parities, but there was no business in them till near 3 o'clock, when New York sent advance orders, causing a rally. There was a sharp setback later. Atchison preferred and St. Paul were the weakest features. The close was slightly above the worst. London was apathetic. Coppers were dull; tintos, 39,304; Anacondas, 9,108; Utahs, 8,104; Bostons, 6,508. £47,000 gold in bars was bought by the bank. The market supplies are exhausted. Money was in fair demand.

LONDON, March 1.—The market for American securities was without decided features and irregular, with a bearish undertone. There were some New York selling orders. The final tone was dull and the demand generally light.

Consols for money, 110 7-16, ex-interest; do for the account, 110⅜, ex-interest. Canadian Pacific, 92⅜; Erie, 15; do 1st pfd, 40; Illinois Central, 118; Northern Pacific pfd, 81⅜; St. Paul common, 133⅜; New York Central, 139½; Pennsylvania, 68; Reading, 11⅛; Union Pacific pfd, 82; Atchison, 23⅜; Louisville and Nashville, 66⅝; Grand Trunk, 8⅛. Bar silver steady, 27½d. Money, 2 per cent. Discount in open market for short bills, 2⅛; for three months' bills, 2⅜.

PARIS, March 1.—Prices on the bourse today opened firm, but weakened on the Pope's illness. There was an all-round offering, later there was a slight rally and prices closed irregular. Rentes and Brazilians were firm, Italians and Spanish 4s reacted, and Rio Tintos were offered, but subsequently recovered and reached 1,000 on the rumored arrangement with the American producers of copper. De Beers and Kaffirs were dull.

BERLIN, March 1.—Prices were weak on the boerse today, the final quotations being the lowest of the day. Spanish 4s improved, but reacted towards the close. American securities responded to the decline in New York.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Mining stocks:

Chollar	40	Ontario	575
Crown Point	20	Ophir	110
Con. Cal. & Va.	200	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	45	Quicksilver	200
Gould & Currie	43	Do pfd	500
Hale & Norcross	40	Sierra Nevada	125
Homestake	5500	Standard	275
Iron Silver	75	Union Con	60
Mexican	75	Yellow Jacket	30

BOSTON, Mass., March 1.—Mining stocks:

Allouez Mining Co.	11	Quincy	165
Atlantic	32	Tamarack	223
Boston & Mont.	369	Wolverines	44½
Butte & Boston	98	Parrott	44¼
Calumet & Hecla	770	Old Dominion	37⅜
Centennial	52¼	Adventure	13
Franklin	24½	Humboldt	2½
Osceola	91		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	10	Hale & Norcross	40
Alpha Con	7	Justice	22
Andes	28	Kentuck Con	10
Belcher	24	Mexican	83
Benton Con	5	Occidental Con	31
Best & Belcher	58	Ophir	115
Bullion	7	Overman	13
Challenge Con	31	Potosi	30
Chollar	43	Savage	32
Confidence	85	Seg Belcher	5
Con. Cal. & Va.	210	Sierra Nevada	145
Con. Imperial	1	*Standard	305
Crown Point	24	Union Con	62
Eureka Con	40	Utah Con	26
Gould & Currie	43	Yellow Jacket	32

*Asked.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Dry goods—Buyers have been in good attendance today, and store trade as liberal as scarce supplies would allow. Mail order demand good also for cotton lines, brown cotton advancing, some makes four-yard sheetings ⅛c per yard. Bleached cottons gradually moving up. Prints strong, but no higher prices quoted today. Ginghams also strong. Staples scarce. Staple worsted dress goods and staple silks are tending against buyers.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

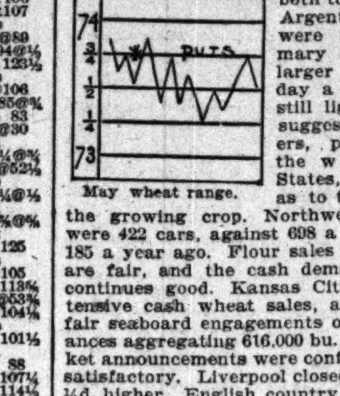
OIL CITY, Pa., March 1.—Credit balances, $1.13. Certificates, no bid or offer. Shipments, 89,997; runs, 129,872.

GRAIN MARKETS QUIET.

WHEAT CROP DAMAGE REPORTS ARE IGNORED BY THE TRADE.

Primary Receipts Are Light and Clearances Liberal — Good Demand for Cash Wheat at Minneapolis—More Estimates on Farm Reserves—Corn Exports of Over a Million Bushels—Provisions Advance on Better Support—Shipments of Product Liberal.

The wheat market yesterday failed to respond to what were essentially bullish considerations. Crop damage reports, referring both to American and Argentine wheat, were ignored. Primary receipts were larger than the same day a year ago, but still light enough to suggest that farmers, particularly in the winter wheat States, are in doubt as to the outcome of the growing crop.



May wheat range.

Northwestern receipts were 422 cars, against 698 a week ago and 185 a year ago. Flour sales at Minneapolis are fair, and the cash demand for wheat continues good. Kansas City reported extensive cash wheat sales, and there were fair seaboard engagements on top of clearances aggregating 616,000 bu. Foreign market announcements were conflicting and unsatisfactory. Liverpool closed unchanged to ¼d higher. English country markets were 3d to 1s higher, and Paris was 10 centimes lower. The Liverpool stock of wheat decreased 190,000 bu for the month. The Prairie Farmer is not so bullish as the Price Current on the question of farm reserves. It makes the quantity 216,000,000 bu, as against 155,000,000 bu a year ago, and as against the Price Current estimate of 141,000,000 bu. The Price Current, by making its estimate only 20,000,000 bu greater than a year ago, was bullish; the Prairie Farmer, by saying that the present reserve is the largest ever carried by the country at this season, is bearish. The market, while nervous, was not broad or active. May wheat fluctuated between 73⅞c and 73¼c bid, and closed at 73½c, a net loss of ¼@⅜c. The temper of the local crowd was shown in the indifference to crop damage reports and cash wheat news. The best commission-house selling was by Schwartz-Dupee, and the best buying that by Counselman-Day. Local receipts were 51 cars, against 105 a week ago and 50 cars a year ago. The local sample market was without features, with Rosenbaum Bros. the best buyers.

Enormous Exports of Corn.

Corn, except right at the opening, was a dull market, influenced by wheat. The bullish factors were the Liverpool strength, the enormous clearances, and the light offerings in the country. Exports were 1,157,000 bu. Liverpool was up ¼@⅜c. On the export showing May corn just touched 37⅛c. The range was from that price down to 36⅝c and to a close at 36⅞c bid. Local receipts were 305 cars, which, while 50 per cent above the estimate, are light. The export demand continues good, with export grades firm. On track and free on board sales were as follows: No. 4, 32¾@36c; No. 3, 34@34¼c; No. 3 yellow, 34½c; No. 2 yellow, 33c; ears, 32½c. Billed through: No. 4, 30@32½c; No. 3, 32@35½c; No. 3 yellow, 32⅞@33½c; No. 2, 34@35½c; No. 2 yellow, 35c; No. 3 white, 32½c.

Provisions received some support yesterday, and what was equally to the point there was less pressure to sell. The mysterious selling by Bailey was still in evidence. The early feeling was easy on another local overrun of hogs and receipts at Western markets of 88,100 hogs, against 66,800 a year ago. Local prices were off 5@10c on receipts of 39,000 and an estimate of 35,000 for today. Shipments of lard and meats were heavy at 4,326,000 lbs.

Slightly Easier Prices in Oats.

Oats were practically without feature, selling within a range of ⅛@¼c for July and May respectively, and closing unchanged for the latter future and ⅛c lower for the deferred delivery. With the big short covered, no considerable line out, and no disposition on the part of local operators to take either side for more than a quick scalp receipts were 391,200 bu and shipments 186,200 bu. On the corresponding day last year the receipts were 553,400 bu and the shipments 229,000 bu. Samples were steady and unchanged, sales on track and free on board being: No. 4 white, 30c; No. 3, 28½c; No. 3 white, 29⅜@31c; No. 2, 28@28⅛c; No. 2 white, 31⅜c. Billed through: No. 4, 26⅛c; No. 4 white, 28½@29⅜c; No. 3, 27⅛@27⅜c; No. 3 white, 29½@30½c; No. 2, 27½@27⅜c; No. 2 white, 30@30¼c.

Rye was dull and steady, sales of May being at 57⅜c only. No. 2 on track sold at 56¼c and f. o. b. at 56⅜c. Barley was steady without being changed in price. Offerings were moderate and readily taken, without there being any special demand. Quotations remain 40@41c for feed and 42@50c for malting. An easier tone ran through timothy seed, owing to free offerings. March sold at $2.40. The cash range was from $2.00 to $2.22½. High grade would have sold at $2.30 and fancy at $2.40. Clover was unchanged but nominally easier on large lots. Flaxseed was steady and dull, May opening at $1.18 and dropping to $1.17½, at which the bulk of sales were made. No. 1 Northwestern on the St. Paul sold at $1.18¼ and in other locations at $1.18. Local receipts were 10 cars. Duluth had 5 cars and Minneapolis 3 cars. Hay was firmer under light offerings and good demand. Receipts, 323 tons; shipments, 90 tons. Track sales included choice timothy at $9.00@9.25; No. 1 do, $8.50@8.75; choice prairie, $9.50; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $5.25. Bran sold f. o. b. at $13.50 and middlings f. o. b. at $12.50.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

A Board of Trade committee, consisting of Lloyd J. Smith, W. H. Bartlett, and J. J. Hyland, and Messrs. Hall and Miles of Peoria, met with the Central Traffic association yesterday morning to discuss the complaints of railroad discrimination. The association refused to take any action until the next meeting, which will be held on March 8.

February hog receipts at Chicago were 724,998, against 690,656 the same month last summer.

Grain receivers are still hopeful of an early and satisfactory settlement of the vexed questions frequently arising from the differences in samples brought in by the two sets of samplers—those representing the Board of Trade officially on the one side and the receivers' agents on the other. While no active steps have been taken in this direction since the recent meeting at which the special committee reported its practical inability to more than make some general suggestions, it is understood that new rules governing the sampling of grain and bringing the two sets of samplers nearer together may soon be drawn.

On the curb Barrett was credited with weakening the market to 73⅛c. Puts were quoted early at 72⅝@73c and later at 72⅝@72⅞c. Calls early were 73¾@73⅞c and later 73⅝c bid.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 100 cars; corn, 320 cars; oats, 160 cars; hogs, 32,000.

The Prairie Farmer makes the corn reserve 760,000,000 bu, compared with 783,000,000 bu last year; the oats reserve, 288,000,000 bu. It makes the wheat condition 90.2, against 88.7 last season, and the area 15 per cent over last year.

The average weight of hogs received at the Chicago Stock-Yards during the last four months was 6.07 lbs lighter than during the corresponding time in 1897-1898.

Minneapolis reported cash wheat strong at May price to ⅜c premium.

The packing of Chicago during the winter season ending on Feb. 28 was about 3,290,000 hogs, against 2,673,000 for the corresponding time in 1897-1898, an increase of about 617,000 hogs.

Slaughter had a New York dispatch saying: "Buenos Ayres letter to Crossman says: 'Damage by rain and hail; only average wheat crop.'"

	Closed Tuesday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	Closed Mch. 2, 1898.
WHEAT.					
May	73⅜	73¼@	73⅞	73½	1.06⅝
July	71⅛	71⅝@	72⅛	71⅝	91
CORN.					
May	37	36⅝@	37⅛	36⅞	30¼
July	37⅜	37¼@	37½	37¼	31½
September	37⅞	37⅝@	38	37⅞	32⅜
OATS.					
May	28¼	28⅛@	28⅜	28¼	26⅜
July	26¼	26⅛@	26¼	26⅛	24⅜
MESS PORK.					
May	9.35	9.30	@9.50	9.42½	10.45
July	9.50	9.50	@9.62½	9.62½	10.50
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
May	5.35	5.32½	@5.42½	5.40	5.17½
July	5.47½	5.42½	@5.52½	5.50	5.27½
September	5.60	5.60	@5.65	5.62½	....
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.					
May	4.75	4.72½	@4.85	4.80	5.17½
July	4.87½	4.85	@4.95	4.92½	5.25
September	5.00	5.00	@5.07½	5.05	....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 3 and better.	No. 2.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	3	...	1	2
Spring wheat	20	27	2	49
Corn	90	179	34	303
Oats	8	83	12	103
Rye	12	...	1	13
Barley	..	6	7	13
Totals	131	295	57	483

Inspected out: 25,000 bu wheat; 13,000 bu corn.

Local stocks of provisions on the dates named compare as follows:

	Feb. 28, 1899.	Jan. 31, 1899.	Feb. 28, 1898.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, brls.	94,000	70,962	61,739
Mess pork, win. pkd., season '97-'98	42,236	53,090	61,261
Mess pork, win. pkd., season '96-'97	8,858	9,453	42
Other kinds of barreled pork, brls	52,520	59,507	53,114
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '98, tcs	109,415	82,548	87,474
P. S. lard from Oct. 1, '97, to Oct. 1, '98	34,592	36,864	72,925
P. S. lard made previous to Oct. 1, '97	11,482	15,221	9,385
Short rib middles, lbs	53,365,774	53,112,582	21,081,423
Short clear middles, lbs	4,151,255	5,339,208	2,520,739
Extra short clear middles, lbs	8,552,674	7,289,119	7,677,851
Long clear middles, lbs	506,313	780,114	815,011
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	2,155,293	2,781,879	1,304,004
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs	1,622,012	2,365,063	3,681,681
Sweet pickled hams, lbs	50,800,113	50,935,193	51,814,346
Dry salted bellies, lbs	18,543,019	18,412,253	13,529,506
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs	8,513,413	8,500,832	8,951,687
Sw't p'd Calif. or picnic hams, lbs	21,033,476	21,264,474	12,545,341
Sw't pickled Boston shoulders, lbs	4,535,914	4,266,509	3,207,632
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs	18,012,112	20,131,864	19,740,082
Other cuts of meats, lbs	22,204,515	25,241,372	26,498,839

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Flour—Receipts, 10,712 brls; exports, 15,374 brls. Exceedingly dull, with no features save steadiness. Minnesota patents, $3.90@4.25. Cornmeal—Steady. Barley malt—Nominal. Wheat—Receipts, 110,100 bu; exports, 94,907 bu; spot steady; No. 2 red, 86@88, f. o. b., afloat, to arrive, and spot. Options opened steady, and until weakened in the afternoon by the bearish Thoman report, were fairly well supported on cable news, Argentine damage rumors, and crop complaints. The late market was inactive and rather easy, closing ⅛c net lower. March, 84@84⅜c, closed 84⅜c; May, 77⅞@78⅛c, closed 78c. Corn—Receipts, 79,950; exports, 313,293; spot steady; No. 2, 44⅞c, f. o. b., afloat, spot, for new. Options opened steady, with wheat, but eased off under realizing in face of rain predictions and big clearances; closed unsettled at ⅛c decline to ⅛c net advance. May, 41⅛@41⅜c, closed 41⅜c. Oats—Receipts, 92,400 bu; exports, 40 bu; spot quiet; No. 2, 35c; No. 2 white, 37½c; options quiet. Hops, steady. Hides, firm. Wool, firm. Tallow, steady. Rice, firm. Molasses, firm. Cottonseed oil—Yesterday's late advance sustained today on a fair demand from domestic sources, principally for off summer yellow and prime yellow. Prime summer yellow, 25@26c; off summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime winter yellow, 31@32c; prime white, 31@32c.

Metals—As contrasted with the wide, even violent variation of the last few weeks, changes today lacked special significance. The market was a small one as regards transactions, and at the close sentiment was more or less mixed, the cable news averaging up less favorably than expected, while, on the other hand, news from the West was quite encouraging to sellers. The Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants strong at the close at $9.75 bid and $10.00 asked; lake copper unchanged, with $17.75 bid and $18.00 asked; tin unchanged at $24.00; lead easy, with $4.30 bid and $4.35 asked; spelter unchanged, with $6.25 bid and $6.50 asked. The brokers' price for copper is still $18.00 and for lead $4.20.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to 5 points advance, ruled generally firm on higher European cables, predicted decrease in world's visible supply; decrease in Hamburg stock, smaller receipts at Rio and Santos, large deliveries from warehouses in United States, and some decrease in the American visible supply; speculation, however, small. Closed steady, unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales, 7,750 bags, including May, 5.40c; July, 5.55c; September, 5.75c; October, 5.75@5.80c; December, 5.95c. Spot coffee, Rio dull; No. 7, invoice, 6¼c; No. 7, jobbing, 6⅝c. Mild, quiet; Cordova, 8@14c.

Sugar—Raw, firm. Fair refining, 3⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅜c; molasses sugar, 3 11-16c. Sales, 11,000 to 12,000 bags Cuba centrifugal, 96 test, cost and freight, at 2⅞c; 5,250 bags Surnam centrifugal, 96 test, at 4⅜c. Refined steady.

Cotton—The volume of speculation in the Cotton Exchange was small today and almost entirely of a local character. The market, after opening steady at an advance of 2@3 points, became almost sluggish. There appeared to be plenty of bull advices, but they failed to take hold of speculative outsiders. The total transactions represented one of the smallest markets for recent times. The early improvement was due to a better class of cables than had been expected at Liverpool. But advices from the South and elsewhere also had a bullish average. The Southern spot markets showed strength, and the news from New England cloth markets was firm. There was some selling on the theory that the market was overloaded with long cotton. The market yielded so stubbornly, however, that the sellers became afraid to indorse their propositions by selling to any extent. From the highest to the lowest prices the swing of today's market was only a matter of 5 points, with the situation in the afternoon of the stupid, steady sort, although estimates of small receipts and forecasts of rains in the South checked selling. The market was finally quiet and steady, 1 to 3 points net higher. Spot closed dull and unchanged. Sales, 43,331 bales. Futures closed quiet and steady. March, 6.30c; April, 6.28c; May, 6.29c; June, 6.27c; July, 6.28c; August, 6.28c; September, 6.13c; October, 6.13c; November, 6.11c; December, 6.14c; January, 6.17c.

California dried fruits firm. Evaporated apples, common, 7@8.10¼c; prime wire tray, 8.30¼@9c; choice, 9¼@9½c; fancy, 9⅞@10c; prunes, 4@10c; apricots, Royal, 12@14c; Moor Park, 13@17c; peaches, unpeeled, 9@11c; peeled, 25@28c.

Butter—Receipts, 5,826 pkgs; steady; Western creamery, 16@21c; Elgins, 21c; factory, 12@14½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,881 pkgs; firm; large white, 10¾@11c; small white, 11½c; large colored, 10¾@11c; small colored, 11½@11¾c.

Eggs—Receipts, 2,266 pkgs; quiet; Western, 23½c; Southern, 22½@23c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—Flour—Firm but inactive and unchanged. Wheat, options fractions easier; spot dull. No. 2 red cash, elevator, 74c; track, 75c; May, 76¼@76⅜c asked; July, 70⅝c asked; No. 2 hard, 69c. Corn, options easier; spot steady. No. 2 cash, 34c; track, 34⅜c; May, 34⅝c; July, 35⅛c. Oats—Options fractions lower; spot scarce and strong. No. 2 cash, 29c; track, 29½c; May, 29c bid; July, 25c; No. 2 white, 31⅛c. Rye—Scarce and wanted, 60c bid. Flaxseed—Lower, $1.10. Prime timothy seed, $2.30. Lead—Lower, with large sales at $4.10. Spelter, dull, $6.25 to $6.00 bid. Pork—Quiet; standard mess, jobbing, $9.50. Lard—Better; prime steam, $5.05; choice, $5.15. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $4.00; extra shorts, $4.75; ribs, 4.87½; shorts, $5.00. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $4.50; extra shorts, $5.25; ribs, $5.37½; shorts, $5.50. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 1.—Wheat—Active, steady; No. 2, hard, 66@67c; No. 2 red, 76c; No. 2 spring, 65½c. Corn—Mixed closed weak; white active, ¼@½c higher; No. 2 mixed, 32⅜@32½c; No. 2 white, 33⅜@33⅝c. Oats—Fairly active, unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 27@27½c; No. 2 white, 29⅛@29c. Rye, No. 2, 56c. Hay—Accumulations cleaned up; choice prairie, $6.75@7.00; choice timothy, $7.00@7.50. Butter—Steady; creamery, 16@20c; dairy, 17c. Eggs—Steadier feeling prevailed. Receipts were smaller and the demand has increased heavily as a result of recent declines. Fresh candled Missouri and Kansas stock, 14c, cases returned; 14½c in new white wood cases, cases included. Receipts—Wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 16,200 bu; oats, 9,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 106,200 bu; corn, 16,200 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 1.—The range of price on the wheat market today was narrow and general indifference was manifested by traders. May opened at 71⅝c, sold at 71⅜@71⅝, closing steady at 71⅜c, and July at 71⅞@72c. There was a sharp demand from millers for cash wheat and everything but low grade sold quickly. Offerings were nearly all taken by local millers, and outsiders were unable to obtain more than a few cars. Elevators were out of the market because offerings were taken at higher figures than they cared to pay. Spot No. 1 Northern, 71¼@71⅝c, up to 71½@72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 69⅛@70c; to arrive, 69⅛c; No. 3, 60@67c. Flour—Higher; first patents, $3.80@4.00; second patents, $3.60@3.70; first clear, $2.60@2.80. Bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH, Minn., March 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 72¼c; March, 72¼c; May, 74⅝c; July, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70⅝c; March, 70⅝c; May, 72⅝c; July, 73¼. No. 2 Northern, 66⅝c. No. 3 spring, 63½c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 73⅛c. No. 1 Northern, 71⅛c. Oats, 28⅝@29⅛c. Rye, 55⅛c. Barley, 40@46c. Flax, cash, $1.15½; May, $1.18. Corn, cash, 33⅜c; May, 34⅜c. Receipts—Wheat, 117,621 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 16,820 bu.

TOLEDO, O., March 1.—Wheat—Dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 75c; May, 76⅛c. Corn—Dull, higher; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 29⅛c. Rye—Quiet; No. 2 cash, 57c bid. Cloverseed active, higher; prime cash, old, $3.55 bid; new, cash and March, $3.85. Oil, unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., March 1.—Corn—Steady; new, No. 3, 33⅛c. Oats—No. 2 white, 29⅝c. Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.26 for finished goods.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1.—Spirits turpentine firm; 44@44½c. Resin firm; 90@95c. Crude turpentine firm; $1.35@2.40. Tar firm; $1.00.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 1.—Spirits turpentine, 44c. Resin firm and unchanged.

New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The New York Commercial reports the poultry market as follows: Live poultry—Receipts, 10 cars of Western. The market this morning was somewhat demoralized. Heavy receipts, coupled with accumulations on hand, were factors favoring the buyer. Some of the Western shippers have placed limits on their goods rather than sell at the present prices. Chickens and fowls sold at 9c, but the rate was considered extreme. Roosters brought 5c. Turkeys dull at 8@10c. Ducks and geese were without quotable change. Dressed poultry—Receipts, 855 pkgs. Trade was reported generally dull, but supplies of fresh billed stock were not heavy, and with the exception of turkeys, which declined to 11c, all other grades were without quotable change. Chickens and fowls sold at 10c. Philadelphia chickens, 15@16c. Capons ruled firm at 16@18c for Eastern and 14@14½c for Western. There was fair demand for choice Western ducks at 8@9c. Geese ruled dull. In frozen poultry trade was quiet, and only choice stock had demand.

CRIPPLE CREEK MINE OUTPUT.

In Spite of a Short Month and Bad Weather the February Figures Are Good.

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 1.—[Special.]—The February gold product of Cripple Creek was $1,257,250, against $1,750,212 in January. The month was three days shorter. Blizzards and heavy snow fall impeded handling ore and paralyzed traffic on the railroads for several days in succession. The month was the worst recorded in Cripple Creek weather annals.

The tonnage was 31,550, of which amount 8,250 tons were smelting and 23,300 mill and reduction plant ore. The former was worth $643,500, the latter $613,750.

The February dividends reached $378,000, against $202,000 for January.

The Isabella's 6 per cent quarterly, $135,000, the largest yet paid by any company here, and the Victor's $100,000 were responsible for the record breaking.

In February, 1898, $271,000 were paid in dividends, the largest previous monthly payment.

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

CONTINUED FAIR DEMAND FOR SMALL SIZES OF COAL.

Chestnut Not Coming In with Much Freedom and Demand Conditions Such That Larger Quantities than Are Available Could Be Used to Advantage—Business for the Remainder of the Season Expected to Be of a Hand-to-Mouth Character.

Receipts of chestnut coal continue extremely light, and furnish about the only feature to the coal situation. Practically all shippers, it is claimed, could use to excellent advantage more of this size than they are getting, although there has been a natural falling off in demand since warmer weather conditions became prevalent, and as a consequence many orders have been canceled. In the way of orders the trade has of course already had the big end of the season's business and from now on the trade will be of a hand-to-mouth character. The anthracite distribution has exceeded that of several seasons past and has also been more remunerative to both jobber and dealer. An active movement in small lots is expected for several weeks to come. The carload price is $5.25 for egg and stove and $5.50 per ton for chestnut, while the retail figures are $6.25@6.50 per ton delivered.

Bituminous coal of every kind and variety is in steady demand, and prices are well maintained. Of course, all fear of even a temporary shortage disappeared with the advent of the springlike weather last week, but nevertheless the trade got a bad scare, and had the snap continued for several days longer there surely would have been a real shortage of soft coal in this market, not only for shipment elsewhere, but also for local consumption. Large producers in the northern, eastern, and central fields in Illinois who have big contracts, say they have little, if any, free coal, so that those mines which can supply the demand have about all they can do to fill the orders which are coming forward. Quite a number of miners are sick with the prevailing epidemic of influenza, and this has materially interfered with the production, so that, while there is now no scarcity of coal, there is no oversupply of any kind, and in general varieties there is still some shortage. The market is in good shape, prices steady, and demand nearly up to the mark of even curbstone coal brokers.

Coke is fairly active, and the demand brisk enough to keep the market bare of stock. Large shippers look for a steady demand for metallurgical purposes for months to come.

The New York correspondent of the Black Diamond reports that "the situation in anthracite is becoming normal, though there is still some uneasiness felt by large consumers and dealers who were caught short during the recent severe weather. Demand is active for coal and shippers are kept busy filling orders. Many manufacturing plants dependent upon the small sizes of anthracite were dependent upon supplies from the retail yards and some works were obliged to close down. Coal is now coming through from the mines in good shape and in quantities sufficient to meet all requirements. New York harbor is practically free from ice and its condition better than other ports. Coal is going forward to Eastern points and to sound ports, though some of the latter are blocked with ice. Prices are well maintained. The soft coal trade along Eastern seaboard is just recovering from the congestion brought about by the late storm and a few cargoes are now being shipped to most pressing customers. In the far East demand for coal is good and spot cargoes have brought premiums on regular quotations. Some manufacturing towns in the New England States are still suffering for coal. Dealers at points on this side of the cape are asking for more prompt shipments of coal, despite the fact that they were well supplied before the storm. The steamer trade has suffered considerably and high prices have been paid to keep them going. All rail business has greatly increased, and with some companies it has doubled. Transportation has been greatly impeded, but empties are now going forward to the mines more regularly. Car supply is poor and some of the main line roads find their rolling stock entirely inadequate to the demand."

NO CHANGE IN EGG QUOTATIONS.

Receipts Steadily Increasing and the Situation Becoming More Normal.

For the first time in several weeks there was no change in eggs yesterday, the market standing at Tuesday's quotations of 17¼@18c. Receipts were not particularly heavy, and the demand was moderate, rather better because of larger supplies and a call from grocers, which has made itself apparent since the easier prices made it possible for retailers to use larger quantities. Anything like a scarcity is no longer apprehended by South Water street men. For the general list there continues a fair but not particularly brisk demand. Apples are steadily called for, and the market continues firm at prices which have been current for several weeks. Slightly more is doing in potatoes, few choice Burbanks going at less than 55@57c.

The following are quotations on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 20½@21c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 14@15c. Dairies: Extras, 17@18c; firsts, 16c; seconds, 14c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 10@10¼c; Young Americas, 10@10¼c; twins, 10@10¼c.

Eggs—Firsts, at mark, cases returned, 17¼@18c.

Game—Mallard ducks, $4.50@4.75 per doz; teal, $1.75@2.25 per doz; canvasbacks, $9.00@14.00 per doz.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 6@7½c per lb; chickens, 8@8½c; geese, $4.00@5.00 per doz. Dressed: Turkeys, dry picked, 8@11c per lb; chickens, 8½@9½c; ducks, 7@9c; geese, 5@8c.

Roasting pigs—12@18 lbs weight, $1.00@1.50.

Green fruits—Apples, fair, $2.50@3.00 per brl; good to fancy, No. 1, $4.00@4.50 per brl; bananas, 75c@$1.25 per bunch; lemons, Messina, $3.00@3.25; California, $2.25@3.25; cranberries, fancy Bell and Bugle, $5.00@6.00 per brl; common, $3.50@4.00; oranges, California navals, $2.25@3.00; seedling, $1.75@2.00 per box.

Vegetables—Celery, Milwaukee, $1.50@1.75 per 24-bunch case; home-grown, 20@40c per doz; cabbage, Holland, $2.25@2.50 per brl; $35.00@40.00 per ton; potatoes, 50@57c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.85@2.10 per brl; new potatoes, Bermudas, $7.00@7.50 per brl; hand-picked pea beans, $1.22@1.23; medium, $1.18@1.20; cucumbers, $1.50@2.00 per doz; squash, Hubbard, $14.00@15.00 per ton; turnips, rutabagas, home-grown, white, 75c@$1.00 per brl; onions, $1.50@1.75 per brl; green peppers, $1.00@1.50 per 6-basket crate; parsnips, 75c per bu; radishes, 25@50c per doz; lettuce, Boston, $5.00 per 6-doz case; home-grown leaf, 40@50c per case; kohlrabi, 40@50c per doz; tomatoes, Florida, $3.00@4.00 per 6-basket crate; watercress, 12@20c per doz.

Veal—50@60 lb weight, 6@6¼c; 60@75 lb, 7@7¼c; 75@100 lb, 8@8½c; 100@110 lb, 9@9¼c.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, exclusive of express receipts, as compared with the same time last year:

	—Receipts— 1899.	1898.	—Shipments— 1899.	1898.
Apples, brls	698	450	514	182
Beans, bu	5,064	510	2,865	1,540
Broomcorn, lbs	29,800	42,190	14,680	2,670
Butter, lbs	424,185	479,302	433,281	381,424
Cheese, lbs	150,785	178,967	149,647	102,043
Dried fruits, lbs	44,334	263,450	98,399	24,571
Eggs, pkgs	602	12,923	742	3,882
Game, pkgs	38	10	5	4
Hay, tons	323	1,032	90	57
Hides, lbs	392,660	186,900	426,737	119,210
Hops, lbs	16,600	......	......	320
Potatoes, bu	36,387	33,027	17,853	25,269
Poultry, lbs	186,744	105,567	167,018	65,513
Poultry, coops	150	292	......	240
Wool, lbs	1,835	8,952	7,286	37,260

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Grain—Wheat—Futures closed steady; March, 5s 7⅜d; May, 5s 8⅛d; July, 5s 7⅞d; spot firm; No. 1 California, 6s 8d@6s 8½d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed new, 3s 6⅜d; do old, 3s 8⅛d; futures steady; March, 3s 6⅝d; May, 3s 6⅛d; July, 3s 6⅝d.

Provisions—Following are the stocks of breadstuffs and provisions in Liverpool: Flour, 134,000 sacks; wheat, 1,143,000 centals; corn, 557,000 centals, beef, none; pork, none; bacon, 14,100 boxes; hams, 6,800 boxes; shoulders, 1,900 boxes; lard, 42,000 tierces; cheese, 71,800 boxes; butter, 6,500 packages. Cheese—American finiest white and colored, steady; 49s.

Returns from public and private warehouses and docks make the stocks of wheat 1,523,000 centals and corn 625,000 centals. These figures include the millers' holdings, while the previous figures sent out only included the merchants' and dealers' stock.

Cotton—Spot fair demand; prices steady. American middling, 3⅜d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 11,400 American. Receipts, 25,000, including 20,700 American. Futures opened quiet, with a moderate demand, and closed barely steady. American middling, l. m. c., March, 3 19-64@3 20-64d buyers; March and April, 3 19-64@3 20-64d; April and May, 3 20-64@3 21-64d; May and June, 3 21-64d buyers; June and July, 3 21-64@3 22-64d buyers; July and August, 3 22-64d buyers; August and September, 3 22-64d buyers; September and October, 3 21-64@3 22-64d buyers; October and November, 3 21-64d buyers; November and December, 3 21-64d buyers; December and January, 3 21-64d buyers; January and February, 3 21-64d buyers.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movements of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs received at down-town packing-houses not included) for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 27	13,187	72	35,292	13,798
Tuesday, Feb. 28	3,220	1,018	39,684	16,022
Wednesday, March 1	15,000	500	34,000	15,000
Totals	31,407	1,590	108,976	44,820
Same period last w'k	31,982	1,142	77,104	45,707
Same period 1898	32,013	1,538	91,320	64,020
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 27	4,424	.....	12,982	997
Tuesday, Feb. 28	1,280	16	10,240	333
Wednesday, March 1	3,000	50	9,000	1,500
Totals	8,704	66	32,222	2,830
Same period last w'k	8,634	50	17,207	3,211
Same period 1898	10,568	93	17,860	12,997

Chicago Stock-Yards receipts and shipments of live stock for February, 1899, and the first two months of 1899, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
February, 1899	172,056	666,197	275,399
January, 1899	191,564	784,513	354,140
February, 1898	199,345	690,656	297,891
February, 1897	180,125	709,538	272,966
Two months 1899	364,520	1,450,710	629,539
Same period 1898	413,332	1,447,901	617,690
Same period 1897	369,328	1,473,442	517,843
Shipments—			
February, 1899	56,738	169,528	23,242
January, 1899	54,061	79,404	33,123
February, 1898	77,607	146,038	46,604
February, 1897	60,972	164,143	33,502
Two months of 1899	110,799	248,932	56,365
Same period 1898	147,73[illegible]	276,321	95,634
Same period 1897	124,496	300,243	66,407

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis for periods mentioned:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, March 1	31,600	65,500	22,000
One week ago	19,000	48,600	32,600
One year ago	22,800	56,700	32,200
Week thus far	71,000	186,000	85,000
Same period last week	61,000	156,000	90,000
Same period 1898	67,000	184,000	93,000
Same period 1897	52,000	165,000	94,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 9,000 cattle, 35,000 hogs, and 15,000 sheep, against 10,124 cattle, 20,979 hogs, and 9,352 sheep a week ago and 9,720 cattle, 22,576 hogs, and 11,904 sheep the corresponding Thursday a year ago.

Droves of packing hogs averaging 240@266 lbs cost $3.68@3.71½; 167@180-lb bacon, $3.60@3.70; and 111-lb pigs sold at $3.46. Armour bought 300; Anglo-American, 2,000; Boyd & Luuham, 1,800; Chicago, 2,800; Continental, 4,000; Hammond, 1,000; International, 3,000; Lipton, 2,300; Morris, 1,300; Swift, 6,400; butchers, 1,400; shippers, 9,000; total, 35,400; left over, 6,000.

Receipts of hogs at the Chicago Stock-Yards for January and February, 1,450,710. The corresponding two months of 1893 only 990,789 arrived, while the first two months of 1891 receipts were 2,002,133. Receipts for this month are estimated at 600,000, against 631,731 for March, 1898.

Cattle receipts last month were the smallest since last April and arrivals of hogs the smallest since last September.

Of the 20,034 carloads of live stock received here last month the Northwestern road contributed 4,466; Burlington, 3,995; Milwaukee, 3,908; and Illinois Central, 2,197.

Average weight of live stock at Chicago last month, with comparisons:

	Feb., '99.	Jan., '99.	Feb., '98.	Feb., '97.
Cattle	1,111	1,097	1,111	1,125
Hogs	229	231	227	238
Sheep	88	90	91	89

The average of hogs last month was the lightest since last May and sheep the lightest February average on record.

The first two months of 1899 the Chicago Union Stock-Yard and Transit company received only 43,042 carloads of live stock, the smallest number of cars for any like period since 1889. The corresponding two months last year 46,128 cars were received and the first two months of 1891 58,691.

Horses received last month, 10,401; previous month, 10,422, and a year ago 13,162. Receipts the first two months of this year, 20,823, against 24,535 a year ago.

Cattle—Native beef cattle and butcher stock ruled weak to 10c lower, with Texas cattle about steady. Receipts exceeded expectations, with the quality poor again. Trade was rather slow, and some late arrivals remained unsold. Exporters bought cattle at $4.75@5.25. Native steers averaging 842@1,620 lbs sold at $3.85@5.70, bulk $4.70@5.30; corn-fed Western steers, $4.15@5.50; distillery-fed steers, 1,240@1,335 lbs, $5.05@5.10; native yearlings, 1,132 lbs, $5.60; native butcher stock, $2.00@4.80; calves, $3.50@6.75; and feeding cattle, $3.20@4.65. About 1,000 straight Texas sold at $3.80@4.90 for 860@1,294-lb steers and $3.35@4.65 for bulls, cows, and heifers. Four loads of 1,064@1,095-lb Texas heifers sold at $4.45@4.65. Over a hundred Arkansas steers, averaging 510 lbs, sold at $3.05. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to extra beeves, 1,300@1,700 lbs	$5.45@5.90
Choice to good steers, 1,000@1,400 lbs	4.55@5.50
Plain beef cattle, 950@1,300 lbs	3.80@4.65
Common to choice fed Western steers	4.20@5.55
Poor to choice fed Texas steers	3.50@4.90
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	3.45@4.70
Fair to good beef cows	2.90@3.00
Common to best canning cows	1.75@2.75
Calves, fair to fancy veal	6.00@6.75
Calves, plain to good heavy	3.50@5.50
Feeding cattle, 600@1,000 lbs	3.25@4.60
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,700 lbs	2.80@4.15

Hogs—The market opened weak at 5@10c decline, but closed strong, with the decline partly regained, yet prices are 15@20c lower than last Saturday. Receipts were estimated early at 37,000 and later at 33,000 to 35,000. The quality was good again, with offerings largely of 230@260-lb averages. Shippers had liberal orders again. Armour was out of the market, and other packers purchased with only moderate freedom, leaving 6,000 in the pens. Sales were at $3.50@3.80, bulk $3.65@3.72½; pigs, $3.00@3.60, bulk $3.40@3.50. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to fancy 260@400-lb pigs	$3.70 @3.80
Fair to choice heavy packing	3.60 @3.72½
Selected butchers', 200@260 lbs	3.67½@3.75
Rough heavy packing	3.50 @3.60
Selected light, 175@195 lbs	3.65 @3.75

(Continued on tenth page.)

Illinois Steel Convertible Bonds —Special Notice.

Since the decision and publication of notice by the Illinois Steel Company to pay and retire on May 3d, 1899, the bonds of said company, aggregating $6,200,000, dated January 1st, 1890, payable January 1st, 1910, unless sooner retired as provided therein, the company has decided and hereby offers to waive for the present the right to retire such of the bonds as shall on or before May 3d, 1899, be presented for indorsement or stamp thereon the following provision:

"For a valuable consideration the holder and owner of this bond and coupons attached permanently waives the right to exchange the same for capital stock of the Illinois Steel Company."

Bonds may be presented for payment and retirement at the office or agency of the Illinois Steel Company, 1711 Empire Building, New York City, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of May 3d, 1899; or may be presented for indorsement or stamp as above on or at any time before, but not later than, May 3d, 1899, to any of the following addresses:

Illinois Steel Company, 1711 Empire Bldg., New York.
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY,
E. J. BUFFINGTON, President.
T. J. HYMAN, Secretary.

MONEY AT HAND
TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
BUILDING LOANS
FROM SOUTH CHICAGO TO LAKE FOREST.
4% TO 6%
RATE REGULATED BY CHARACTER OF SECURITY.
H. O. STONE & CO.
206 LA SALLE ST.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

Henry C. Hackney,
New York Stocks,
Local Securities.
202 LA SALLE ST.

N. W. Harris & Co.
U. S., City, County and Railroad BONDS
Lists furnished on application.
204 DEARBORN STREET.
(Marquette Building).

EDWIN L. LOBDELL,
Investment Securities. PRIVATE WIRES 436, 438, 440 The Rookery.

MONEY TO LOAN
..TODAY..
CENTRAL 4s, OTHER 5s & 6s.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
164 DEARBORN STREET.

Notice for Bids for Union Depot Privileges

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received until and including March 10th, 1899, for the barbershop privileges at the Union Depot in Kansas City, Missouri. The room to be furnished, and the contract in regard to the privileges, which will have to be signed, can be seen on application to the Superintendent of the Depot.

Address bids to the undersigned, Thayer Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

EDWARD S. WASHBURN, President.
February 24th, 1899.

"GLOBE" Filing Devices and All Styles of Office DESKS
226-228 WABASH-AV.

BANK OF COMMERCE,
about moving to the Security Building, will sell
First-Class Safe, Furniture and Fixtures.
Call at office, 184 LA SALLE-ST.

DON'T TRAVEL—TELEPHONE.

The directory of the Chicago Telephone Exchange now contains more than 16,000 names. There is no branch of business of any importance in the city which is not represented in the telephone list.

REBATE FUND IS SHORT.

M'GANN ASKS $858,026 TO HELP OUT SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Cause of Deficit Said to Be in Sums Borrowed by the City for Other Expenses and in Anticipation of Collections — Four Police Inspectors Seek Mandamus to Compel an Original Examination — Damage Suit Based on Electrolysis.

According to a report sent to the Finance committee yesterday by Commissioner McGann the special assessment rebate fund, otherwise known as "Fund W," lacks $858,026 of having enough cash to its credit in the City Treasury to pay the claims against it. The Commissioner asked the committee to appropriate enough money in the next appropriation bill to enable him to pay off these obligations. Chairman Powers said he did not see whence the money was coming.

According to the statement made to the committee by the Commissioner the condition of this fund is as follows:

Rebates due on partly collected assessments	$ 81,581
Rebates due on overdrawn warrants	127,114
Amount due on account of overdrawn warrants	646,290
Deficiency on account of condemnation proceedings	32,906
Gross amount due	$887,893
Cash to credit of partly collected assessments	29,867
Net amount due	$858,026

In addition to this the condition of the fund, so far as rebates on warrants on assessments which have been fully paid up and which are now in course of payment, is as follows:

Rebates on warrants from the beginning	$719,389
Cash to the credit of the fund	510,692

In this last list there is money enough on hand to pay the rebates as fast as the warrants are collected, and for it the Commissioner asks no help from the committee. As to the indebtedness of $858,026, he says the only way it can be met is to provide for it in the appropriation bill.

Reason for Indebtedness.

In giving the reason for this indebtedness the report says:

For years past, as soon as a final statement of the cost of the work was rendered, rebates have been declared by the Bureau of Special Assessments before the collection of the assessment, and upon the theory that the entire amount as assessed would be collected. During the process of collection, however, large amounts of the assessments have been defeated in the courts, thereby either entirely exhausting or greatly diminishing the supposed excess fund which formed the basis of the rebate declared. In many instances public benefits assessed against the city were never paid, and the supposed excess fund was thereby decreased the amount of such public benefits. In other cases, after judgment of confirmation had been entered, the work completed, and a rebate declared, the judgment of confirmation, as to a large number of property-owners, has, by consent of the city authorities, been vacated and set aside with the result that the supposed excess upon which a rebate had been declared was never in a condition to be collected.

An examination of the records and court files of each individual assessment case would present so many reasons for the existing condition of things that it would be utterly impossible to enumerate them in this communication in detail. The effect, however, on the property-owners assessed is the same. Some, entitled to rebates, have been paid the amount due them, while others in the same assessment proceeding, entitled to the same rebate, are unable to receive the same because of the fact there is no money to the credit of that particular warrant.

Borrowed for Other Funds.

It should be added, however, that this does not give the full reason for the deficiency shown. Once in the Cregier administration and once during the Hopkins régime money was borrowed from the special assessment rebate fund to be used for the running expenses of the city, and never was paid back. Alderman Cullerton, who was chairman of the Finance committee at the time of the first loan, estimates the amount so taken from one fund and placed in another at $300,000, and this is still a debt owed to the property-owners to whom rebates are due by the city. It never has been paid, and until it is the property-owners cannot get their money.

The rebates which are now being paid, and for which the Commissioner asks no help from the Finance committee, are on assessments where all the payments have been made and the cases fully settled in the courts. The greater indebtedness, to pay which the rebate fund is asking for an appropriation, is in cases where all the warrants have not been paid, where they have been overdrawn, and where there has been a deficiency in the assessments in condemnation proceedings.

The Finance committee hopes to have the appropriation bill framed by Saturday, so it can be reported to the City Council on Monday evening. Chairman Powers said it would be impossible to appropriate a cent for new bridges from the tax fund, but repairs probably would be taken care of by an appropriation of $250,000 from the general fund. The general fund is reduced to about $1,500,000.

Tests for Police Inspectors.

The Civil Service commission decided that neither Inspector Hunt nor Shea was eligible to take the examination for Police Inspector, which is to be held tomorrow. Inspectors Hartnett and Heidelmeier had been declared ineligible by a previous decision. The reason given is the examination is to be a promotional one, and only civil service officers of an equal rank or the next lower one are eligible, and neither Hunt nor Shea has passed a civil service examination. This decision does not mean, however, that these two inspectors are to be retired after the examination. They can still continue to serve as holdovers unless it should happen the Mayor wished to remove them. Hartnett and Heidelmeier are not holdovers but sixty-day men.

Inspectors Shea, Hunt, Hartnett, and Heidelmeier last evening engaged T. J. Hartigan and P. J. Ellert as their attorneys and instructed them to file today an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the Civil Service Commissioners to make the examination for inspectors an original one, so they all can enter it.

Suit on Electrolysis.

The first of what promises to be a series of suits against the various street railway companies of Chicago for the recovery of damages for the alleged destruction of water mains by electrolysis was filed in the Circuit Court. The suit, for $500 damages, was brought by Corporation Counsel Thornton in the name of the city against the Chicago North Shore Street railway company. Other similar suits are in process of preparation in the Corporation Counsel's office against the other street railways using the overhead trolley wires.

Drainage Board Affairs.

McArthur Bros., the contractors, began an action for $70,000 damages against the sanitary district in the Superior Court, alleging the district refuses to pay them for building a wall on sections 2 and 4 of the canal, and that it was extra work.

President Boldenweck and Trustees Eckhart, Jones, Kelly, Wenter, Carter, and Mallette of the Drainage board will go to Joliet this morning to confer with the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners, in an effort to agree on the desired amendments to the Albertson canal bill, now before the Legislature. The Trustees object to that provision which gives the commissioners authority to condemn land along the channel route.

Pay May Be Held Back.

City Treasurer Hummel took legal advice as to his liability if he paid the February rolls without having them signed by a regularly appointed Controller and was told it might prove a risky proceeding. Consequently the pay of the employés for that month may have to be held back a few days until Mr. Halsey can be confirmed by the Council and his bond for $100,000 approved. His appointment as Controller was made formally yesterday.

Eighth Will Arrive March 17.

Captain Wainwright, chief mustering officer at army headquarters, received a telegram from Washington yesterday stating that the transport Chester, which is to bring the Eighth Illinois Volunteers back from Cuba, will arrive at Newport News on March 15. The troops are expected to reach Chicago on March 17. Three special trains will bring the soldiers here from Newport News.

Aubery Taken to Milwaukee.

J. Matt Aubery, former son-in-law of Chief Justice Fuller, was taken to Milwaukee yesterday for trial on a charge of forgery.

INHERIT FORTUNE OF MINER.

Mrs. J. S. Putney of Chicago and Her Three Sisters Bequeathed $500,000 by Will of Forty-niner.

By the death of Judge James P. Dameron in San Francisco on Feb. 4 Mrs. J. S. Putney, 203 East Forty-fourth street, and her three sisters become heirs to an estate valued at over $500,000. Judge Dameron is one of the California pioneers, having gone to the coast from Richmond, Va., in 1849.

He made his fortune in mining, afterwards taking up the law. He was for a long time attorney for the Southern Pacific, and had large interests in the road. He also owned several business blocks in San Francisco. Mrs. Putney's sisters—Mrs. James Barry and Mrs. Arthur Morgan, both of Louisville, and Mrs. Frank Hardenbrook of New York—received notification a few days ago they were joint heirs to the bulk of the estate, after several charitable bequests amounting to $75,000 were subtracted.

Judge Dameron had a valuable library which he had spent years in collecting, and this he left to Dr. Victor Vaughan of Ann Arbor, who is a cousin of Mrs. Putney. Judge Dameron was a bachelor, 75 years of age, and had other heirs, but the four sisters to whom he left the bulk of his property were daughters of his favorite sister, and received the fortune, while other heirs received smaller bequests.

The contents of the will proved a surprise to Mrs. Putney. She and her sisters had known Judge Dameron was wealthy, but had not expected to be made his heirs. He visited Mrs. Putney in Chicago during the World's Fair, but at the time said nothing of his intentions.

Mrs. Putney is the wife of J. S. Putney of the Lake Shore Sand company, with an office at 57 La Salle street. Mrs. Hardenbrook, her sister and one of the heirs, is the wife of the secretary of the Tammany society of New York. The other sisters are wives of business-men of Louisville.

BARS DOWN-TOWN TROLLEY.

Mayor Says He Will Not Consent to That Solution of Tunnel Question—Wells Street Bridge.

Mayor Harrison said yesterday he never would agree to the proposition of the River Improvement association to solve the tunnel question by allowing the North and West Side car lines to come down-town over the bridges by using the overhead trolley and taking the tunnels out altogether.

"I will not agree to the overhead trolley in the down-town district," he declared emphatically.

Captain Dunham and Major Marshall, on the other hand, say the scheme is the only way out of the difficulty.

"As long as the tunnels stay where they are," said Captain Dunham, "we can do nothing in the way of getting a proper depth to the river. If, however, the street cars could be brought down-town over the bridges then the tunnels could be blown up and abandoned, and our most serious difficulty would be ended. In order, however, to abandon the tunnels the cars would have to be run by electricity, as you cannot stretch a cable over a bridge. Mr. Yerkes has told me he is willing to do whatever the people want in this direction."

Captain Dunham called on the Mayor, but on a different matter. He wants a new bascule bridge built at Canal street and the Drainage Trustees have offered to aid the city in building it. The Mayor promised to do what he could in the matter.

Work will be commenced on the new Wells street bridge early in April. The contractors are Shailer & Schniglau, to whom the contract was given two years ago by the Northwestern Elevated railway company and the Northwestern railway company. City Engineer Ericson has prepared the plans and will supervise the work. The estimated cost of superstructure and substructure is $35,000. It will be a through truss bridge of Baltimore type, with two abutments. It will be 93 feet long and weigh 388 tons.

ROAD WITH ONE LONE ENGINE.

Vandalia Surrenders Line from South Bend, Ind., to St. Joseph, Mich., to Creditors.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 1.—[Special.]—Former Governor Bulkley of Connecticut, Colgate Hoyt, New York, and other Eastern capitalists are tonight in possession of the forty miles of railroad from South Bend, Ind., to St. Joseph, Mich., which has been the connecting link of the Vandalia system with the lake traffic and Michigan summer tourists' points, but the sum total of the rolling stock available for the operation of the forty miles of road is one switch engine.

All Vandalia trains today began making South Bend instead of St. Joe the northern terminal. This was according to instructions from Receiver Malott of the Vandalia, that the forty miles heretofore owned by the Indiana and Lake Michigan company and leased to the Vandalia be turned over to those who purchased it recently when it was sold on a foreclosure suit.

The creditors unexpectedly became the purchasers. They did not want the road, which even as a connecting link never paid expenses, there being practically no local traffic.

They appointed F. R. Hale, who had been Vandalia agent at St. Joe, to be Superintendent and instructed him to rent or buy some rolling stock.

Everything on wheels which had been used, even to hand cars, had been owned by the Vandalia.

A circular has been issued from the office of the new company's President at 32 Liberty street, New York City, which gives the organization of the company as follows:

M. L. Scudder, President, New York.
Colgate Hoyt, Vice President, New York.
F. R. Hale, Superintendent and Traffic Manager, St. Joseph, Mich.
Edward Gale, Auditor, St. Joseph, Mich.
Frank H. Carter, Treasurer, New York.
Harold Scudder, Secretary, New York.
S. B. Humphrey, Commercial Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

BIG MEETING OF CHRISTIANS.

More than Six Thousand Tickets Are Issued for Tomorrow's Convention in Central Music Hall.

More than 6,000 tickets have been issued for admission to the Christian convention to be held at the Central Music Hall tomorrow under the auspices of the Law Enforcement league. The Rev. A. C. Hirst will preside in the afternoon and Colonel James H. Davidson at the evening session. Ex-Judge John Barton Payne, who had agreed to preside at the evening session, found that a previous engagement would prevent his serving. Delegates representing 700 churches, reform associations, young people's societies, and patriots' organizations will attend.

FUNDS FOR WILLARD STATUE.

Acting Governor Northcott Signs Bill Providing Memorial to Be Erected in Washington.

Springfield, Ill., March 1.—Lieutenant Governor Northcott, in the absence of Governor Tanner, has signed the bill authorizing an appropriation of $9,000 for a statue of Frances E. Willard, to be placed in the National Statuary Hall at Washington, D. C.

The material, bronze or marble, will be determined upon by five commissioners to be appointed by the Governor.

Inasmuch as the federal law says "persons" and not "men," it is claimed that there can be no sound objection to placing the statue in the national hall.

Convict Released on Habeas Corpus.

Richard Gainor, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years by Judge Fuller of Woodstock, McHenry County, in October, 1897, for manslaughter, was released yesterday by Judge Dunne on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that he should have received an indeterminate sentence, from which an appeal may be made to the Board of Pardons after a year's imprisonment.

Assistant State Veterinarians.

Springfield, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—The Board of Live Stock Commissioners met today and transacted the usual routine business. The appointment of Frederick Glassbrenner of Alton and W. C. Doss of Lewistown to be assistant State veterinarians was announced.

FIELD IN NEW LAND DEAL

MERCHANT IS NEGOTIATING FOR ADAMS STREET PROPERTY.

Report Declares He Has Secured Lot Abutting on Site of Merchants' Loan and Trust Company's Proposed Bank Building and That Size of Structure Will Be Increased—Real Estate Board May Take a Hand in Lake-Front Matter.

The new building for the Merchants' Loan and Trust company at the northwest corner of Clark and Adams streets will be considerably larger than was at first planned. Marshall Field has entered into negotiations for the property immediately adjoining his in Adams street, and it is reported the deal is practically closed, and that work will begin May 1.

Mr. Field's corner has a frontage of 138½ feet in Adams street and a depth of 99 feet in Clark. The adjoining piece, just west in Adams street, has a frontage of 41½ feet and a depth of 99. The acquisition of the other holding gives a clear frontage in Adams street, on which the building will face 180 feet.

The property is owned by John Borden and is under a 99-year lease, which is held by T. J. Lefens as trustee. This does not expire until 1985. The property was valued by the Tax commission at $253,840, of which $197,120 is in the land and $56,720 in the building. The present building will be torn down with the building on the corner.

The plans for the new building are being made by D. H. Burnham, and include the total frontage in Adams street. The new building will be one of the most handsome bank buildings in the city. The cost is estimated at upwards of $700,000. The main banking room will be 99x120 feet, and will be ornately finished. It is not thought the bank will require the additional room which will be secured by the acquisition of the Borden lot, but that that will be devoted to some other purpose. The lease by the bank is for twenty years.

Thies J. Lefens admitted yesterday the negotiations for the property were under way, but declined to state any of the particulars of the transaction.

Transfers at the County Recorder's office for February aggregated 957 in number and $14,378,963 in amount, as compared with 943, equal to $6,184,220, for the corresponding month of last year. Last month's transfers included $6,000,000 for the property of the street railway companies, bringing the net transfers down to $8,378,963. This was an increase of more than $2,000,000 over the figures for February, 1898.

The residence of W. H. Cairnduff at 28 St. James place was sold yesterday at the judicial rooms of the Real Estate board to Andrew Peters for $16,958. A two-story barn is also included in the premises.

Alexander Euston, who bought a large tract of land on the North Branch of the river, said yesterday he intended to improve the north half of the property at once with a five-story brick manufacturing building at a cost of $100,000. Louis H. Sullivan is the architect.

M. Petrie has sold 120 feet front in Diversy boulevard, 346 feet east of Clark street, for Addie M. Busch to Augusta Lehmann for $18,500 cash.

The Real Estate board may take a hand in the movement to push the case of the People of Illinois against the Illinois Central railroad company in the lake front matter, on which the Appellate Court recently rendered a decision, to the Supreme Court. At its meeting yesterday President Donnersberger read a letter from John H. Hamline bearing on the matter and it was referred to the Lake Front Defense committee. Mr. Hamline's letter said in part: "I think this case ought to be taken up by the Supreme Court. I feel it might be well to call the attention of a body, such as your own, to the importance of the interests involved, the immense amount of public property at stake, and leave it to you whether or not means should be provided for procuring a hearing in the Supreme Court. I feel quite confident that the court will reverse the Appellate Court and sustain the opinion of Judge Woods."

Mr. Donnersberger said the estimated cost of writing a new record, which would be required, is $1,500 to $2,000. The attorney's fees would have to be added to this.

R. C. Givins, chairman of the Special Assessment committee, made a talk, advising that real estate men get a room where information concerning special assessments could be had by the public. No action was taken in the matter.

YALE HAS NUISANCE ABATED.

City of New Haven Is Forced to Demolish a Glacier of Slush and Dirt.

New Haven, Conn., March 1.—[Special.]—Yale has just won the most unique fight of its history, against the City of New Haven. All winter long the city authorities have persisted in dumping in front of the Yale dormitories nearly all the snow and refuse collected from the streets. This accumulated till it formed a pile thirty feet high, resembling a murky glacier. Yesterday legal proceedings were instituted against the city to compel it to show reason why it should not abate the nuisance of the snow dump, and this morning the city authorities called out the fire department and began playing the hose on the glacier. Its reduction will, even at this rate, occupy several days.

ANIMALS FOR LINCOLN PARK.

Collection Purchased from Cincinnati Zoological Gardens Will Arrive in Chicago This Morning.

A consignment of animals from the Cincinnati Zoölogical Gardens will arrive at Lincoln Park this morning, accompanied by Superintendent S. A. Stevens of Cincinnati. The consignment was bought by President Woodworth a month ago.

The animals arriving are: One pair of zebus, one tigress, one lion, named McKinley; one black fallow deer, one yak, and specimens of hybrid and silver pheasants, for which a new cage is being prepared. They were purchased at an expenditure of $1,400.

At the meeting of the board yesterday afternoon it was decided to begin at once repairs and enlargement of the propagation house at an expenditure of $22,000.

GAMBLING LEADS TO SUICIDE.

Frank L. Lofgren, a Young Galesburg Collector, Shoots Himself Through the Heart.

Galesburg, Ill., March 1.—[Special.]—Frank L. Lofgren, a young man who for several years has been collector for Hoover's laundry, committed suicide in the basement of the laundry this morning by shooting himself through the heart.

In a letter he left Lofgren gave debt as the reason for the act.

In the evidence before the Coroner's jury it was developed that he had been going to gambling-rooms, and had been falsifying his accounts.

Alleged Blind Pig Keepers Arrested.

Private detectives in Evanston yesterday arrested Mrs. Mary Cahill, 603 Center avenue; Henry Gottsche, 615 Chicago avenue; Charles Kelly, 503 Chicago avenue; Mrs. M. Sullivan, 602 Mulford street; and Henry Transch, 832 Custer avenue, on charges of selling liquor in violation of the four-mile limit ordinance.

Two Soldiers Convicted of Robbery.

Peter J. McDermott and Charles Behman were convicted in Judge Stein's court yesterday of holding up Clement B. Master in his coal office, 243 Sangamon street, securing $21. The jury fixed their punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary. The men were members of the Seventh Regiment in the Cuban war.

Frank C. Crampton's Body Identified.

The young man who killed himself in the Northwestern Depot on Tuesday was identified yesterday as Frank C. Crampton, but no one was found who knew his occupation or where his place of residence had been.

LACK ONE MAN TO TRY BARON.

Lawyers in Von Biedenfeld Case Dismiss One Venireman and Accept Another in His Place.

Eleven men accepted to serve as jurors in the trial of Baron Curt E. von Biedenfeld on the charge of murdering Constable Charles McDonald filed into the jury box yesterday morning when Judge Gary's court was opened. One of them, William J. Cadegan, 24 Sibley street, a clerk, was dismissed by agreement, because a report that he had expressed an opinion concerning the case had reached the ears of Attorney William S. Forrest. The rest of the day was consumed in selecting a man to take his place, and when court adjourned the panel still lacked one juror.

Louis Erhart, a manufacturer of sashes and doors at 320 West Fullerton avenue, was accepted by the defense. He said he fought for France in the Franco-Prussian war. Baron von Biedenfeld was a German soldier after that war, and the State accepted the venireman eagerly. Mr. Forrest, counsel for Von Biedenfeld, said he was content with Mr. Erhart.

Court was adjourned earlier than was intended by reason of the lack of talesmen. Fifty more will be on hand this morning. One of the delinquents was H. O. Stone, the real estate dealer. Judge Gary ordered a citation to issue for him, but he came hastily without it when Clerk Lauth informed him by telephone of the intention of the court.

Baroness von Biedenfeld was at the side of her husband, and she seemed more cheerful than on the two preceding days. She was accompanied again by her uncle, C. C. Cummings.

Sues Northwestern University.

In Judge Chytraus' court yesterday trial was commenced in the case of Attorney George W. Brown against the Northwestern University for $3,000 damages arising from a contract between the parties for the wrecking of the west part of the Grand Pacific Hotel in 1896. Brown claims he was to receive all the lumber from the building, but says it was delivered to him in a damaged condition.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The election of officers for the National Association of Coöperative Mutual Insurance Companies for the ensuing year, held yesterday at the Clifton House, resulted as follows:

President—W. D. Forbes, Des Moines, Ia.
Vice President—E. M. Coffin, Lincoln, Neb.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. B. Linch, Lincoln, Neb.
Vice Presidents by States—
Illinois—W. B. Rundle, Clinton.
Indiana—Aaron Jones, South Bend.
Iowa—Charles Doane.
Kansas—I. F. Talbot, McPherson.
Minnesota—H. W. Wadsworth.
Nebraska—J. Y. M. Swigart, Lincoln.
New York—C. H. Stanton, Plymouth.
Oregon—F. J. Martin, McMinnville.
Tennessee—M. G. L. Roberts, Chattanooga.
Washington—Wallace E. Mackay.
Colorado—O. L. Linch, Denver.
Wisconsin—A. D. Barnes, Waupaca.
Missouri—H. F. Staple, Rockport.
Executive committee—H. A. Wiley, Kewanna, Ind.; R. J. Young, Iowa; I. F. Talbot, McPherson, Kas.

The most of the day was taken up with the hearing of routine reports and the election of officers. Indianapolis was selected as the place of the next meeting in 1900. The session will close today with papers on various topics.

The line of the North Chicago Street railway company expired at noon yesterday, and was not renewed with the companies which have been carrying it. Charles T. Yerkes has asked a rate of 75 cents, which averages 40 cents less than the rate the company has been paying. The Executive committee has declined to grant the reduction, and it is said the request may be renewed before the entire association. The record of the companies in the last twelve years with the street railway companies in the city has been computed as follows: Premiums, $496,000; losses, $454,000. Allowing for the item of expense, it will be seen the companies have lost on this class of business. Mr. Yerkes has been considering carrying his own insurance unless he gets a rate of 75 cents.

When the United States Attorney General recently gave a decision in which he held that reinsurance in different companies does not require additional stamps, Collector Coyne wrote to ask if this opinion applied to fire as well as life insurance policies. He has received an affirmative reply, with the explanation that this decision includes all insurance for which policies are issued and for which provision is made in the war revenue act.

The Home Mutual Insurance company of San Francisco has appointed K. T. Benndorf & Co. its agents at Cincinnati, O.

Baltimore, Md., March 1.—[Special.]—The Fidelity Trust and Deposit company, which has branches in nearly every large city in the country, is back of the new insurance consolidation. A new national company has been organized which will absorb the old National and the Howard Fire Insurance companies. The capital stock of the new concern is $250,000. Other companies may be absorbed.

New York, March 1.—[Special.]—The Nassau Fire Insurance company today signed the articles of agreement of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange. This reduces the number that have not signed to nine. It is impossible to predict at this stage what will be the outcome of the movement.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Hutchinson—196122—Rudolph Menn vs. Jos. Lederer; on ans., $114.—185959—H. A. Foster, etc., vs. Pa. Co. et al.; on findg., $500; sat.
Judge Dunne—179933—August F. Rinze vs. City; on findg., $500.
Judge Willis—189642—David Rankin vs. Wm. McKerlie; on findg., $640; sat.
Judge Gibbons—192499—Theo. Ascher vs. W. C. Wright; by deflt., $322.59.
Judge Neely—177501—Atlas Nat. Bk. vs. Jas. E. Fellows; by deflt., $31,436.94.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—6455—Seipp B. Co. vs. Morton; dec. sale.—6953—Blaunt vs. Arthur; same.—6366 Goss vs. Kozel; same.—5363—Hastings vs. Dearlove; same.
Judge Ball—6594—Blount vs. Cullen; dec. sale.
Judge Tuley—6083—Busch vs. Fairst; dec.
Judge Tuthill—5867—Mead vs. Cruickshank; dec. sale.—6464—Feld vs. Berker; dec.
Judge Baker—5786—Forgie vs. Forgie; dec.
Judge Garver—7041—Haering vs. Haering; dec. div.—5395—Ahrbin vs. Ahrbin; same.—191914—Tulloch vs. Tulloch; same.—6826—Lanaghen vs. Lanaghen; same.
Judge Clifford—3549—Kruse vs. Fischer; dec. sale.—5160—Moore vs. Hagerty; same.
Judge Dunne—6402—Stensland vs. Steehlan; dec. sale.—6379—Amberg vs. Kendrick; same.
Judge Hanecy—6568—Newton vs. Jones; dec. sale.—2984—Mullvaine vs. Sullivan; same.
Judge Gibbons—2977—Beach vs. Pawtowski; dec. sale.
Judge Smith—5367—Boelek vs. Bauermeister; dec.
Judge Neely—5257—Hurlbut vs. Steinhoff; def. dec.—5258—Same vs. Same; same.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—561—W. F. Rockwell; liabilities, $900; no assets; R. H. Smith, attorney.
562—Prospero Pavia and Ignazio Conti; liabilities, $360; no assets; E. S. Hartman, attorney.
563—James McDonald; liabilities, $3,000; assets, $700; A. P. Crane, attorney.
564—H. N. Burhans; liabilities, $4,100; assets, $800; G. W. Hinbron and E. J. Hill, attorneys.
565—Benjamin Levy; liabilities, $5,200; no assets; P. J. Lucey, attorney.
566—C. F. Purdy and Harvey Cauble; liabilities, $4,600; assets, $3,000; J. H. Westover, attorney.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Stough—8756, 8757, 11270, 1304, 8636, 11,824, 11912, 11915, 11921, 11922, 11923, 12007, 12009, 12011, 11416, 11390, 9032, 1720, 9949, 10248, 11394, 9955, 10907, 10398. 11706 on trial.
Judge Kavanagh—9623, 2941, 9105, 1086, 8975, 9222, 8172, 9636. 1204 on trial.
Judge Brentano—117, 118, 119. 4983 on hearing.
Judge Chytraus—1068, 7873, 1983, 357, 2334, 2838, 2498, 1613, 2505, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2704, 2705, 2707, 2711, 2757, 2758, 2760, 3362. 185173 on trial.
Judge Holdom—Chancery—4908, 6140, 2922, 3126, 1935, 6708. 6098 on trial.
Judge Hanecy—8525, 6941, 11033, 11076, 3833, 4682, 10586, 8638, 9969, 6611, 10289, 10145, 7872, 4496, 10267, 5856, 7727.
Judge Ball—Set cases.
Judge Tuley—12617, 1072, Victor vs. Swisky, 2497, 2551. 2388 on hearing.
Judge Garver—7825, 2323, 6839, 2793.
Judge Tuthill—3973, 1756, 3474, 3328, 4039, 4050, 4073, 4084, 4106, 4151, 4162, 3649, 3660.
Judge Hutchinson—4530, 8208, 6747, 4531, 106537, 8134, 4585, 177588, 4728, 8503, 4158, 8309, 5035, 14,121, 12966. 1379 on trial.
Judge Clifford—6207.
Judge Neely—3993, 4236, 4247, 4290, 4301, 4312, 4323, 4400, 4412, 4423. 132 on trial.
Judge Smith—1081 on trial.
Judge Willis—5499, 1424, and motions of course.
Judge Baker—4870. 3862 on trial.
Judge Dunne—2819, 2841, 2941, 1264, 2975. 2806 on trial.
Judge Gibbons—2776, 2811, 827, 8329, 2488, 2911, 2922, 2933. 2407 on hearing.
Judge Chetlain—10500 on trial.
Judge Carter—County Court—Motions of course. In re Fibre Box Co., 17652.
Judge Hodson—County Court—Room 411, Chicago Opera-House—City special assessment calendar—65.
Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.
Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—2729, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2781, 2843, 3034, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2311, 3141, 3179.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—3124, 2969, 2854.
Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.
Judge Burke—Criminal Court, Branch No. 8—2890, 1859.
United States Circuit Court of Appeals—Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Grosscup—538.
United States Circuit Court—No court.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Wednesday, March 1. Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The day call for Thursday, March 2, will be as follows: 356, etc., 27, 124, 433 etc., 527, 182, 206, 136, 162, and 212.

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

(Continued from ninth page.)

Selected light, 145@180 lbs.	3.55	@3.70
Common to choice light mixed	3.55	@3.70
Common to good 90@140-lb pigs	3.15	@3.60
Culls to poor stuff	1.75	@3.40

Sheep—The demand was active and values ruled steady to strong. Lambs sold at $4.00@4.90, bulk $4.80@4.90; native sheep, $3.00@4.55; and Westerns, $3.50@4.00. Revised quotations follow:

Medium to fancy native wethers	$4.30@4.75
Common to choice mixed natives	3.20@4.60
Fair to fancy yearlings	4.30@4.80
Native lambs, choice to fancy	4.65@4.95
Native lambs, inferior to good	3.90@4.60
Fair to fancy Western lambs	4.25@5.00
Common to best Western sheep	3.25@4.65

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,574; demand fair; prices steady for steers and cows; bulls weak; steers, medium to choice, $4.75@5.60; extra, $5.75; oxen and stags, $4.10@4.80; bulls, $3.15@4.[illegible]; choice fat do, $4.50; cows, $2.30@4.00; cable we[illegible]; exports, 595 cattle, 92 sheep, and 4,194 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 1,975; market closed 50c lower than Monday. Closing quotations: Veals, common to prime, $4.00@7.00; choice and extra early, $7.25@7.50; little calves, $3.25@3.50; fed do, $3.00@3.50; no Southern or Western calves. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,774; sheep steady and in light supply; lambs opened steady to 10c lower; whole market closed weak; common to prime sheep, $3.00@4.55; selected wethers, $5.00; lambs, $5.00@5.60, mainly $5.25@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,433; lower at $4.10@4.30; inferior Southern pigs sold at $3.75.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,550 natives, 1,040 Texans; best grades dressed beef and feeding cattle active at steady prices; all other grades steady to 10c lower; heavy native steers, $5.10@5.50; medium steers, $4.60@5.10; light weights, $4.10@5.10; stockers and feeders, $3.85@5.40; butcher cows and heifers, $3.00@4.25; bulls, $3.00@4.50; Western steers, $3.80@4.70; Texans, $3.65@4.55. Hogs—Receipts, 16,420. Liberal supplies caused another decline of hogs today; prices averaged about 5c lower; heavies, $3.60@3.75; mixed, $3.45@3.65; lights, $3.35@3.52½; pigs, $3.25@3.52½. Sheep—Receipts, 1,360. Good demand, the few offerings selling readily at steady prices. Lambs, $4.40@4.75; muttons, $3.70@4.25; feeding lambs, $3.30@3.75; feeding sheep, $2.75@3.40; stockers, $2.00@3.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,600, including 1,800 Texans; market steady; fair to fancy native shipping and export steers, $4.60@5.75, bulk of sales $4.85@5.58; dressed beef and butcher steers $3.75@5.15, bulk of sales $4.05@4.75; steers under 1,000 lbs $3.00@4.45, bulk of sales $3.60@4.45; stockers and feeders $2.30@4.70, bulk of sales $2.30@4.50; cows and heifers $2.00@4.50, bulk of cows $2.50@3.75, bulk of heifers $3.00@4.25; Texas and Indian steers $3.00@4.90, bulk of sales $3.35@4.85; cows and heifers, $2.75@3.35. Hogs—Receipts, 9,100; market 5@10c lower; pigs and lights, $3.60@3.70; packers, $3.60@3.80; butchers' $3.75@3.82½. Sheep—Receipts, 700; market steady; dull; native muttons, $4.00@4.40; culls and bucks, $2.50@3.75; lambs, $4.10@5.60.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., March 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,300; market slow, 10c lower; native steers, $4.00@5.00; Western steers, $3.00@4.80; Texas steers, $3.60@4.60; cows and heifers, $3.40@4.25; canners, $2.25@3.25; stockers and feeders, $3.90@4.90; calves, $4.00@6.50; bulls, stags, etc., $3.00@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; market shade to 5c lower; heavy, $3.50@3.60; mixed, $3.50@3.52½; light, $3.45@3.50; pigs, $3.00@3.40; bulk of sales, $3.50@3.55. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market strong, 5c higher; native muttons, $3.90@4.45; Western muttons, $3.80@4.40; stock sheep, $2.75@3.75; lambs, $4.00@4.75.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 1.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 1,063; market weak to 10c lower; native beef steers, $4.15@5.35; Western steers, $3.45@4.30; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.35; canners, $1.00@2.75; bulls and stags, $2.50@4.25; veal calves, $4.50@6.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,833; market 5@10c lower; good heavy, $3.65@3.75; rough heavy, $3.55@3.62; mediums, $3.50@3.65; light and light mixed, $3.50@3.60; pigs, $3.05@3.15; bulk of sales, $3.50@3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 939; market steady.

West Virginia Oil Lands Sold.

SCIO, O., March 1.—It is announced that the Allegheny Gas & Oil company of Pittsburg, Pa., has closed a deal with the United States Oil company of West Virginia for 500 acres of valuable oil territory. There are twenty-three producing wells on the property and forty-five more are being drilled. It is understood the consideration is $450,000.

Paper Quilts for the Poor.

Paper quilts are extensively used abroad by the poorer classes.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD, Wednesday, March 1, 1899:

Premises 135 and 139 34th-st., 42x113; premises 3405 and 3407 Vernon-av., 40x99¼, Dec. 20, 1898 [Julia R. Blake and husband to B. T. Spencer]	$30,000
Premises 3409 Vernon-av., 22 9-10x99¼, Dec. 21, 1898 [Clara J. Blake to B. T. Spencer]	9,000
Premises 135 and 139 34th-st., 42x113; premises 3405 to 3409 Vernon-av., 67¼x99¼, incumbrance of $17,000, Feb. 8 [Bert T. Spencer and wife to Alfred K. Ware]	25,000
Robey-st., 140 n of Roscoe, w f, 50x125, incumbrance of $1,800, Feb. 27 [F. S. H. Meyer to Hedwig Behrens]	4,000
Jeffrey-av., 248 n of 71st-st., w f, 50x125, Jan. 6 [Geo. M. McKey to Frances H. Rice]	1,500
Sheridan-av., 87 s of Pine, w f, 76x124, Feb. 24 [State Bank of Chicago to F. A. Lindholm]	1,650
Morgan-st., 48 s of 117th, w f, 25x125, Feb. 24 [A. J. Tengwald to First Swedish B. L. Asso.]	1,700
Wilson-av., 130 e of Perry, n f, 29 67-100x91 46-100, Feb. 23 [Kate Kane to Geo. F. Michel]	4,000
Maryland-av., 223 n of 67th-st., e f, 25x125, Feb. 23 [Ed B. Aschermann to Helena Lauterbach]	2,800
So. Chicago-av., 325 n w of Vincennes, s w f, 50x125, Feb. 23 [same to same]	2,500
Cottage Grove-av., 297 s of 66th-st., e f, 48x121 9-10, Feb. 23 [same to same]	5,000
Prairie-av., 50 n of 68th-st., w f, 49x125, Feb. 23 [same to same]	2,000
Ellis-av., 100 n of 48th, w f, 50x175, Feb. 28 [Edson J. Harkness to Wm. T. Fenton]	12,000
May-st., 106 n of 60th, w f, 25x124, July 5, 1892 [James W. Borden to John Nordstrom]	1,350
Champlain-av., 236 s of 47th-st., w f, 25x124, Oct. 28, 1897 [James E. Williams to Mary Briggs]	7,500
Argyle-st., 85 e of Evanston-av., s f, 100x98 7-10, subject to an incumbrance of $8,000, Feb. 7 [M. L. Raftree to Geo. E. Rickcords]	2,000
Same property, subject to an incumbrance of $8,000, Feb. 23 [Ella K. Davis et al. to same]	16,000
Hermitage-av., 225 s of 34th-st., e f, 25x125, Feb. 25 [Stephen A. Douglas L. and B. Asso. to Jas. F. Leonard]	1,371
Throop-st., 408 n of 18th, e f, 24x125, Feb. 27 [Ellen Crawford to S. Hurwitz]—incumbrance of $1,000	3,500
Albany-av., 150 n of Douglas-blvd., e f, 25x144¼, Feb. 22 [Anna T. Thomas and husband to Peter Pritikin]	7,800
Spaulding-av., n e cor 15th-st., w f, 25x125, Feb. 27 [Ellen Crawford to A. Singer]	1,800
S. 40th-ct., 221 s of 14th-st., w f, 25x125, Feb. 23 [T. Karvasek to V. Karvasek]	1,500
Polk-st., 62 w of Irving-av., n f, 20.9x60¼, Feb. 19 [Thompson Y. Douglass to Louisa Statler]—incumbrance of $2,200	4,500
Marshfield-av., 116 n of 12th-st., e f, 48x125.8, Feb. 25 [William Kettles to John P. Kettles]	3,500
Fairfield-av., 130 s of Harvard-st., e f, 25x111, Feb. 28 [F. Gradowski to Isaac Myer]	1,500
Lexington-av., 136 e of California, s f, 26x125, Feb. 27 [Sofie Hurwitz et al. to Ellen Crawford]—incumbrance $3,800	7,500
Congress-st., 231 e of Kedzie-av., n f, 25x124 [R. K. Smoot et al. to Anna T. Thomas]	5,000
Madison-st., 496 e of Homan-av., s f, 104x114, Feb. 20 [James Wright and wife to Peter Fahmy]—incumbrance of $5,000	9,500
Campbell-av., 100 s of Potomac, w f, 25x126 1-6, Feb. 17 [Hattie M. Hegberg and husband to Lina B. Carlson]—incumbrance of $1,800	3,500
Hawthorne-av., 779 n of North-av., e f, 60x415, Feb. 25 [Laura B. Sheffield to Ogden Gas Co.]	12,500
Whipple-st., 143 n of Bloomingdale-av., e f, 25x154½, Feb. 28 [Union S. L. and B. Assn. to J. C. Holschemacher]	1,450
North-av., 75 e of Whipple-st., s f, 25x125, Feb. 17 [Oscar B. Carlson to Hattie M. Hegberg]—incumbrance of $1,000	2,500
Ashland-av., 49 n of Roscoe-st., w f, 25x123.8, Feb. 23 [Julius Strass to Kate Kane]	1,500
Clifton-av., 100 n of School-st., e f, 25x123, Feb. 21 [Chas. J. Olander et al. to Albert T. Larson]	3,500
Melrose-st., 264 e of Oakley-av., n f, 24x125, Feb. 25 [Albert F. Larson to Chas. J. Olander]	2,000
Melrose-st., 240 e of Lincoln, n f, 24x125, Feb. 27 [H. Behrens to F. D. H. Meyer]	2,500
Western-av., 250 n of School-st., w f, 37½x123.9, Feb. 28 [T. H. E. Schmalstieg to J. W. Olsen]	2,100
Western-av., 266 s of Roscoe-st., w f, 37½x123 9-10, Feb. 28 [F. H. E. Schmalstieg to J. W. Olson]	2,100
Sheridan drive, 50 s of Edgecomb-pl., w f, 50x143, Feb. 2 [William H. C. Sykes and wife to Henry M. Wait]; incumb. of $2,100	25,000
Cuyler-av., 300 w of W. Ravenswood Park, n f, 25x125, Feb. 28 [Michael Browne to John Brown]	1,000
Rhine-st., 50 w of Gromwell, s f, 25x125, Feb. 28 [P. W. Snowhook et al., by M. in C., to R. S. Brusch]	1,364
Archer-av., 448 n e of Wood-st., n w f, 25x125, Feb. 28 [Augusta Bergman et al., by M. in C., to Grace Bryan]	3,750
Premises 3234 Lake-av., 25x120, more or less, Feb. 4 [Clara M. Tobey et al., by M. in C., to Kate W. Lockwood]	6,356
Exchange-av., 60 s of 87th-st., w f, 25x138¾, Feb. 28 [Josef Slomka et al., by M. in C., to Free Home B., L. & H. Assn.]	2,175
Cheltenham-st., s w cor Coles-av., n w f, 47x100, Feb. 28 [Ernest W. Smith et al., by M. in C., to Ella W. Smith]	8,266
Wood-st., s e cor 45th, w f, 48x124, Feb. 20 [John Conley to Jacob W. Young]	2,800
Same property, Feb. 21 [Jacob W. Young to Peter Mazewczak]	2,625
Lake-st., s w cor Clarkson-ct., n f, 104¾x120, Feb. 28 [William A. Freeman and wife to Joseph T. Kenny]	5,000
Same property, Feb. 28 [Joseph T. Kenny to Margaret Freeman]	5,000
Western-av., 25 s of Mariana, e f, 25x125, Feb. 25 [Joel E. Petersen to John W. Olsson]; revenue, $5; incumb. of $2,800	1
Same property, Feb. 28 [John W. Olsson to F. H. E. Schmatsweg]; incumb. of $2,800	6,500
Sheffield-av., 228 n of Wellington, w f, 50x124, Feb. 27 [Continental Natl. Bank to Ernest E. Dunstein]	4,500
Oakley-av., 24 s of Rhine-st., w f, 120x100, and other property, Feb. 27 [William J. Mathieson and wife to Laia N. Delfosse]	7,200
Ogden-av., 60 s w of Western, s e f, 50 to alley, Feb. 28 [George Andrin to Sophia Baumann]	6,000
Larrabee-st., s w cor Garfield-av., e f, 47 2-10x125, Feb. 28 [Sophia Baumann and husband to George Andrin]	15,000
Dickens-av., s w cor Homan, n f, 75x125, Feb. 23 [William R. Smith to Sarah J. Wales]	2,600
89th-st., 98 7-10 w of Muskegon-av., s f, 24 9-10x115, Feb. 28, incumbrance of $3,000 [Joseph B. Woodruff and wife to Harold T. Griswold]	8,000
Premises 6520 Madison-av., 25x109, more or less, Feb. 21, incumbrance of $2,700 [Amanda H. Runquest to Charles B. Staples]	5,000
Prairie-av., 277 n of 18th-st., e f, 102¼x177, Feb. 1, 1899 [United States Mortgage and Trust Co., by George W. Young, President, and Arthur Turnbull, treasurer, to John J. Glessner]	30,000
Premises 29, 31, and 33 Center-av., 75x116, also known as 271 and 273 Austin-av., Feb. 11 [Daniel W. Barrows, as trustee, for President and directors of the Insurance Company of North America, to William Low Anable]	30,000
Butler-st., 160 n of 65th, e f, 50x125, all improvements, March 1, incumbrance of $12,000 [Mary A. Bebb and husband Edwin to Emil Rudolph]	22,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued by the Building department yesterday:

Walter Rayburn, 3-story brick residence, 5920 Woodlawn-av.	$11,000
John Kralaves, two 1-story brick residences, 1639-23 W. 23d-st.	2,000
John Neu, 1-story frame residence, 2979 N. Western-av.	1,100
John Peterson, 2-story brick flats, 1436 Osgood-st.	4,000
C. G. Estborn, 1-story brick hall, 1768 Wrightwood-av.	2,000
F. H. Noble, 2-story brick residence, 6600 Harvard-av.	9,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Iroquois Iron company, at Chicago; capital stock, $600,000; to manufacture mineral products; incorporators, M. Cochrane, Armour; Horace K. Tenny, M. L. Coffeen.

The Decatur Auditorium company, at Decatur; capital stock, $30,000; to erect a building for public assemblies; incorporators, Bernard Bradley, Charles M. Hurst, William W. Linn.

The Capadura Camping and Athletic club, at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, Hugh McNaught, John W. McNaught, Edward Schaefer.

The Archer Avenue Car Men's Political club, at Chicago; without capital stock; political; incorporators, Thomas Newell, James Breckenridge, James Collins.

The Princeton, Spring Valley and La Salle Railway company, at Princeton; to construct a railroad from Princeton to Spring Valley and La Salle; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators and first Board Directors, Ellsworth L. Rinehart, New York City; Jesse B. Barton and Alfred E. Case, Chicago; F. R. Bryant, Princeton; Samuel Lorton, Davenport, Ia.

Barrett's bindery, at Chicago, certified to change of name to the Barrett Bindery company.

The Eye Printing company, at Chicago, certified to a decrease in capital stock from $15,000 to $7,500.

The Cass & Aaron company, at Chicago, certified to a change of name to the Aaron Electric company.

The Sipher Lumber and Coal company, at Monmouth, certified to a dissolution of the corporation.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON STATE AND MADISON, A PURSE containing money and jewelry; liberal reward if returned and no questions asked. 511 Ashland-blvd., 1st flat.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—IF YOUR HAIR IS NOT SATISfactory it can be made so safely, quickly, lastingly, and at slight expense. Gray hair restored to its original color, bleached hair to any shade, falling hair stopped, luxuriant hair produced. Booklet and particulars free. Imperial Chem. Mfg. Co., 292 Fifth-av., New York, Dept. No. 6. E. BURNHAM, 71 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—THE WONDERS OF HYPNOTISM sent free; gives the key to all secret power; richly illustrated by twenty-seven superb photo-engravings; anybody can learn and exert a magic influence over others; cure diseases and bad habits; give the finest parlor entertainments ever witnessed; write today. National Publishing Co., Dept. 7, Elwood Building, Rochester, N. Y. Branch: 1919 Madison-av., New York City.

PERSONAL—FREE MICROSCOPIC EXAMINAtion of hair and scalp; dandruff destroyed; new hair growth promoted; single treatment, 75c; 10 for $6. Hrs., 10 to 5. R. 32 McVicker's Theater.

PERSONAL—WILL PROPERTY OWNERS who have been unable to collect special assessment rebates under the present administration send address to E 447, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—EYE, EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT. DR. SYDNEY WALKER, 78 State, Kranz Bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AT present employed, age 26, single, rapid and accurate, with nine years' experience as a bookkeeper, cashier, and auditor; good reason for changing; first-class city references; moderate salary. Address E 312, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY POSITION IN the dry goods or cloak department, retail or wholesale, by a man of experience, over 40. Address E 329, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACTIVE, ENERgetic, young man, either in office or outside; no objections to leaving city; high references and bond given. HORD, 4752 Lake-av., Kenwood.

SITUATION WANTED—D. E. BOOKKEEPER; also salesman; 17 years' experience in mercantile line; first-class city references. Address E 420, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT OFFICE AND clerical man desires position; rapid and accurate at figures. Address E 433, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and grocery clerk. E 403, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SALESMAN, TO manager or travel; man of good business ability; will make long trips if necessary; references furnished. Address E 472, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED salesman, wants side line for Chicago; responsible; full particulars for attention. Address E 439, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SALESMAN, young man of good education and appearance; experienced. Address E 410, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BOY, 17 YEARS, OFfice work. FRED VORDORFER, 844 Lincoln-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — CUSTOM CUTTER IS open for position as assistant in first-class house; would not object to going out of city. Address E 380, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED automatic screw machine hand; references. Address E 417, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ARTISTIC HAIRCUTting, beard trimming a specialty; artistic work guaranteed. R. 313 Times Herald Bldg., 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER; CITY LIcense and refs. Address E 306, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — COACHMAN, AMERican; sober; aged 35; understands care horses, carriages, steam heat; can milk; no objections to small wages; desires good home; the best of references. Address A. W. A., 277 Jackson-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; ENGlish, single; city or country; 3½ years in last place; A1 city references. Address COACHMAN, 191 31st-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A single German; thoroughly understands his work; good driver; steady and sober; good refs. A. K., 647 W. 15th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED coachman; German; single; willing; moderate wages; city references. Address E 469, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, EXperienced German coachman; first-class city ref. Address E 445, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener; single; competent, good milker; best city references. Address E 378, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY MARRIED COUple in suburbs as coachman and cook; refs. Address E 455, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; moderate salary. Address E 231, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER; exp.; ref., $6, $8. Address E 450, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as houseman or taking care of horses; have been out on a ranch and can tend to fine horses; with refs. Address E 429, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY MAN, HANDY with tools, wants good home; care horses, steam heater; be generally useful; any wages; best references. Address E 505, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAINED NURSE, valet, or attendant; Englishman; first-class references. WALTER, 190 E. Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY MAN; $9 per week; can do anything. Address E 352, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS JANITOR OR night watchman; experience and best references. Address E 405, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress in private family or in flat. 5723 Kimbark-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT cook and laundress; full experience; refs. 43 E. 39th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—NO. 1 COLORED COOK desires work; refs. given. Call or address FANNIE WILLIAMS, 1534 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, RELIABLE girl; general housework. 2957 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COLored cook; good wages. 89 E. 35th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — COOK, FAMILY OR boarding-house; $5. 216 33d-st., Flat M.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY DRESSMAKER by the day or week; $1.50 a day during March; regular price, two dollars. Address E 370, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, perfect fitter, fine designer, makes after all the latest fashions; will go out in families by the day; goods refs. 2724 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED —BY A1 DRESSMAKER in private family; $2 per day. Address E 371, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT and stylish dressmaker; suits in two days. MISS KELLY, 97 43d-st., Flat C.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — HOUSEKEEPING; middle-aged widow; $4; no washing. Address E 461, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG ENGLISHwoman as children's nurse in good family; well experienced and refined; good needlewoman. Address E 416, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED nurse wants care of baby; $5. E 460, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—DOMESTIC SERvants, all nationalities; private families only. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st. Telephone North 100.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT, INTELligent young lady as stenographer; can furnish own machine; salary $5. E 423, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT, EXperienced stenographer, rapid and accurate on machine and with notes; first-class references. Address E 406, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY stenographer, rapid and accurate; Remington operator. Address E 414, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address E 230, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY STENOGRAPHER. Young lady; several months' experience; neat and accurate; salary $4 to start. E 365, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GOOD STENOGrapher and typewriter; young and hard worker; low to start. Address E 408, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; experienced; small salary. Address E 203, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; experienced in railroad work; first-class references. Address E 437, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGrapher desires evening work, copying or correspondence; own machine. Address E 457, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — EXP. YOUNG LADY stenog.; accurate; reasonable. E 468, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY STENOGRApher; exp., neat appearing; $6. E 376, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT experienced lady stenographer. E 413, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY STEN.; REM. opr.; best refs.; $5. Address E 369, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG LADY OF REfinement desires home in American family where piano lessons will be given in exchange for light work and use of piano. E 367, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TIDY COLORED girl as maid and sewing; can give reference; South Side preferred. Address 6332 Emerald-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—EXPERIENCED IN BILLING on typewriter; state age and where employed. Address E 458, Tribune office.

BILL CLERKS—TWO; MUST BE EXPERIenced in millinery; $10. E 271, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MAN—MUST BE of ability and experience in department store bookkeeping and office systems. M. OWENS, Room 512, 175 Dearborn-st.

CLERK—DRUG; EXPERIENCED AND REGIStered; give full particulars. V L 73, Tribune.

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER—WITH A knowledge of stenography and typewriting; apply in own handwriting. Address E 318, Tribune office.

MAN—IN THE ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT of a large concern, a young man of several years' practical business experience, about 23 to 25 years of age; must have sufficient ability to act as emergency man in others' absence, such as working on ledgers, statements, etc.; competent to take shorthand dictation and transcribe on typewriter, and generally assist auditor; a good opening for the right party; salary $12 per week to start. Address, stating references and qualifications, or no notice shall be taken of applications. Address C E 556, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST BOOKKEEPer. Address, in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and salary wanted, C L 412, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG, EXPERIENCED AT BOOKkeeping and general office work; wholesale house; state salary expected. Address E 449, Tribune office.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK — IN A North Side factory; wages $12; no attention paid to applications which do not state experience fully and name refs. Address E 402, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN OF 17 TO 20 YEARS FOR OFFICE of first-class mercantile house; must have good references as to character. Address E 451, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CLOAK MAN — EXPERIENCED, ONE WHO has knowledge of business and can assist in selling and on floor. Address E 373, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — HIGH-PRICED, POSSESSING rare execution, ability; life insurance or expensive book experience desirable; will protect and give right man line of old customers and valuable assistance from office; no time to interview collectors or cheap men. Address, stating experience, etc., B 956, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, UNmarried, about 40, to travel on high grade publication, to take subscriptions and place advertising; good steady position for capable businessman; state business experience fully and give references or do not answer. Address E 506, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — TRAVELING SPECIALTY, TO represent responsible house on the road; must be a hustler and have a clean record; high commission; permanent, lucrative position to right man; state age, experience, and previous occupation. Address Box 814, Chicago.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING; TO REPRESENT old established wholesale grocery house on very desirable territory; must be experienced in the line of goods and have a good record; state experience, age, and references. Address E 347, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — CATHOLIC, WHO HAS AN EXtended acquaintance with clergy and knowledge of the clothing business. Address E 401, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—FIRST-CLASS, 4 TO 6, BY AN old established Chicago tea, coffee, and spice jobbing house; with an established trade in this line; state whom you last represented, amount of sales, territory, age, and salary expected. Address C J 938, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—THREE, OF GOOD ADDRESS, able to approach cultivated people; college graduates preferred; thorough instructions will be given and new men aided by expert salesmen. Apply between 8 and 12 a. m. A. F. SHELDON & CO., 321 to 531 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SALESMEN—IN EVERY COUNTY, BY WHOLEsale grocery house, to sell teas, coffees, and groceries to farmers; liberal inducements; exclusive territory. JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—FOR CIGARS; $125 MO. AND EXpenses; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. BISHOP & CO., St. Louis.

SALESMEN — THREE NOW WORKING ON commission, calling on engineers, to sell a fine line of packings. Address E 404, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—ABOUT 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD TO WORK in the office of a West Side manufacturing concern; party living on the West Side preferred. Address in own handwriting. E 434, Tribune office.

BOY—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY FOR OFFICE work; about 16. Address, with references, E 477, Tribune office.

BOY—TO ADDRESS ENVELOPES; ADDRESS in own handwriting; $3 per week. Address E 421, Tribune office.

Trades.

ARMATURE WINDERS—EXPERIENCED IN rewinding and general repair of street railway motors. Call at 1631 Monadnock, 10 o'clock.

COATMAKERS—TWO—FIRST-CLASS; UNION shop; steady work; come at once. WEINGARTEN & LAWDER, Champaign, Ill.

ENGINEERS—MARINE, FOR PUGET SOUND. D. KEITH, 51 E. 34th-pl.

LADY TAILOR CUTTER—ONE WHO KNOWS how to sew and manage shop, for a Minnesota town; must be first-class. Address E 443, Tribune office.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN — FAMILIAR with crane work. Apply Whiting Foundry Equipment Co., Harvey, Ill.

PAPERHANGERS—TO SELL FROM OUR SAMple books in city and country; new patterns; rich designs; no shoddy goods. American Wall Paper Co., 156-158 Wabash-av.

PRINTER—EXPERIENCED ON DRUGGISTS' labels and stationery; able to read proof. Merchants' Pub. Co., 35 Clark-st.

House Servants.

BUTLER AND COOK — EXPERIENCED, MARried; unincumbered; family of seven. Address E 452, Tribune office.

HOUSE SERVANTS—COMPETENT MARRIED couple for general housework in private family; wife must be good cook; good refs. required. 3971 Ellis-av.

Employment Agencies.

COACHMEN—2 FIRST-CLASS MEN; ENGLISH or Americans; $40 per month and board. ENRIGHT & CO., 21 W. Lake-st.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; EIGHT weeks completes; 300 positions to fill in May. Call or write. Moler Barber School, 283 South Clark-st.

OFFICE MAN—EXPERIENCED IN IRON BUSIness, capable earning high salary. Timekeeper, experienced, young man, $12. Stenographer and bookkeeper, $15. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — AND TYPEWRITER; A good man; must be energetic and come well recommended. 1108 Title and Trust Building, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

BUSINESS MANAGER—RELIABLE, YOUNG for new corporation; one that can bring some capital; to introduce best paying outdoor amusement on the market. W. X. SIMPSON, 630 Indian-av., Aurora, Ill.

COLLECTOR AND SOLICITOR—FOR SOUTH Side; references and bond; must be a hustler. Address E 269, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN—REFINED, FAIRLY WELL EDucated gentleman for a well paid permanent position; some ability as salesman required. Apply at once to Manager, 1050, 324 Dearborn-st.

MAN—TO TAKE OFF PAINTING AND GLAZing quantities from plans; must have practical experience and competent; one well acquainted with Chicago architects and general contractors desired. Address, with full particulars and reference. E 462, Tribune office.

MAN—WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS painting and decorating; also handy with tools and to act as janitor. Address E 466, Tribune office.

MAN—TO DO GENERAL WORK FOR A DOCtor. Call before 12, 4773 N. Clark-st.

MEN—WE WANT AT ONCE EVERYWHERE, at home or to travel, reliable men to keep our show cards and advertising before the public and introduce a new discovery; salary or commission; $65 per month and expenses not to exceed $2.50 per day. Apply at once for full particulars. Globe Medical Electric Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE EXTENDING ITS agency force wants capable men and women to travel and appoint agents; salary $75 month and expenses; some for local work; good opportunity for ambitious workers. Apply with references. BUTLER & ALGER, New Haven, Conn.

PORTER—WHITE, SALOON, 24 YEARS OLD, that can tend bar; $5 week, room, board; references. Address E 379, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—OF GOOD ADDRESS AND INtelligence to take entire charge [on commission basis] of the city trade of tailor to trade establishment; must have experience and an established trade; bright prospects for the right man. Address E 476, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT, FOR GENERAL work in order department; salary $4 week. Address, in own handwriting, M. S. Benedict Mfg. Co., 109 Wabash-av.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT, ABOUT 19, THAT knows how to take measures for merchant tailors. Address E 473, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

COPYIST—YOUNG LADY; ANSWER IN OWN handwriting, stating salary. Address E 463, Tribune office.

LADIES—FOR ADDRESSING ON REMINGTONS; $1.25 per thousand. Room 11 Times Bld.

Domestics.

COOK—A1; COUNTRY; GOOD PAY; STEADY work. Address V. A. SOMERS, Tolleston Club, Tolleston, Ind.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS — FIRST-CLASS; refs.; good wages. 4736 Grand-blvd.

GIRL—EXPERIENCED; GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3826 Calumet-av.

GIRL—YOUNG SECOND GIRL, TO GO HOME nights; ref. 1st flat, 3622 Michigan-av.

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HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; German preferred. 4552 Oakenwald-av., second flat, north.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL; general housework; 3 in family; $5 per week. 6421 Drexel-av.

HOUSEWORK — GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in adult private family; must be good cook and laundress. Apply 103 51st-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; refs. required. Apply Thursday until 4 p. m. 217 52d-st.

HOUSEWORK—295 WILSON-AV., GIRL, GENeral housework; good wages.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Call soon. 6624 Perry-av.

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NURSE—FOR 2-YEAR-OLD BABY; SOUTH Side. Call. CHAS. CLIFF, 89 Lake-st.

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ESTABLISHED..........1885
Stenographers, Rem. and Smith..........$10
Office assistant and good writer..........6
King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st. against 690,656 the same month last season.

STENOGRAPHERS—REM., $15; S. P., $12. Correspondent and asst. manager, $12. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—EXTRA RAPID, ABLE TO take dictation on Smith-Premier; insurance work; slight knowledge of bookkeeping preferable; salary $16 per week. E 479, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—A CAPABLE LADY; SOME experience; $8 to start; references. BEAN, 380 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

APPRENTICES FOR MILLINERY. Paris Fashion Co., 195 State-st.

EXPERIENCED WORKER—IN PUTTING ON gold leaf. Western Pencil Co., 334 Dearborn-st.

GIRL—AGE 14 OR 15 FOR OFFICE. ROOM 38, 171 Randolph-st.

HAIR DRESSERS—EXPERIENCED; ALSO APprentices. Paris Fashion Co., 195 State-st.

LADIES—FOR PLEASANT HOME WORK IN every town to look after the interest of old established house; $10 to $25 weekly, with short hours and permanent positions. BLACKMAN, 550 Pearl-st., New York City.

LADIES—TAKE HOME EMBROIDERY WORK. Material furnished. 225 Dearborn, Room 837.

MILLINERY PREPARER—GIRL THAT WANTS home. 2207 Michigan-av.

SALESLADIES—CLOAK; MUST HAVE STATE-st. experience. EDWARD GROSSMAN & CO., 172 State-st.

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PROFITABLE WORK OFFERED AGENTS IN every town to secure subscriptions to the Ladies' Home Journal and the Saturday Evening Post; good pay for good work; we want agents to work thoroughly and with business system to cover each section with our illustrated little booklets and other advertising matter; how well some of our agents have succeeded is told in a little booklet we would like to send you—portraits of some of our best agents, with the story of how they made it pay. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD LIVE MEN IN every locality to represent a large manufacturing company and introduce their goods. Steady employment and large income in good, legitimate business assured to men that are honest and willing to attend to business. References required. Send self-addressed stamped envelope for reply to The Rex Manufacturing Company, 228 Chartres-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SPECIAL AGENTS can make desirable contract with Equitable Life; expense allowance and liberal commission; must be good producer, with satisfactory reference; territory middle Tennessee; don't wait; spring trade now opening. HARRY MAY, MANAGER, Nashville, Tenn.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION—THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED — LADY AGENTS FOR EXCELSIOR petticoat, dress skirt, novelty goods; outfit free. Excelsior Skirt Co., Groton, N. Y.

WANTED — CIGAR DEALERS TO ACT AS agts. for specialty in connection with their business; big commission. Address E 438, Tribune.

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ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS and irregularities successfully treated by the leading specialist in Chicago, by improved and painless methods, superior to all others; regular graduate of 20 years' experience, whose treatment is positively guaranteed in every case. Elegant accommodations provided for patients remaining under the doctor's care. Confidential advice on subjects of a delicate nature. WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT

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Opposite Palmer House, next door to Fair.
EASTERN SANITARIUM.
All female complaints or irregularities treated by the best and most skillful lady physician; we use the latest scientific method. NO PAIN. NO DANGER. Success absolutely guaranteed; strictly confidential on any delicate matter; elegant, clean, reliable, and kind motherly home during confinements or any form of sickness; gentleman physician, if desired; infants adopted. Write or call. Hours, 9 to 6 daily.

WICKER PARK SANITARIUM, 23 EWING-PL., near Robey-st., North and Milwaukee-avs.—Reliable retreat, competent physicians to treat any troubles and irregularities peculiar to women, or confinements; success guaranteed; terms reasonable; babies adopted. DR. NAHIN, Supt.; MRS. DR. MARTIN, Sec. Office, 155 State-st.; hours, 9 to 6; Sun., 10 to 2. Call or write at office or sanitarium.

DR. MANSFIELD'S TREATMENT HAS brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women; have never had a single failure; longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail; no pain, no danger, no interference with work; by mail or office, $2; all letters truthfully answered. The Mansfield Remedy Co., 167 Dearborn-st., R. 614.

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Mrs. Dr. Brown treats female troubles and irregularities successfully. Takes ladies before and during confinement. Elegant private residence, located on boulevard. Terms reasonable.

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Takes ladies before and during confinement at her elegant private residence; diseases peculiar to women treated successfully; infants adopted; letters answered. 2331 Indiana-av.

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DR. THOMAS GRAHAM TREATS ALL FEMALE troubles for $5. 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109.

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TO CYCLE MANUFACTURERS — WANTED — Prices for cash for 50 gentlemen's and ladies' cycles. Address N. L., care of D. Gorter Jr., Bookseller, Wormerveer, Holland.

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FOR SALE—BUILDING DERRICKS, STURTEvant blower, small portable engine, and boiler. Call or address 3923 Union-av.

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BOARD—NO CHARGE TO FIND PEOPLE SElect rooms or board. Call 1218 Masonic Temple.

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North Side.

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WANTED — TO RENT—YOUNG COUPLE, down-town through day, wish room with permission to get light breakfasts; refer to refined homes, where have had same arrangement; desire dinners with family if possible; references and refinement essential on both sides. E 459, Tribune.

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West Side.

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South Side.

TO RENT—THE VINCENNES, 36TH AND VINcennes-av.—A thoroughly first-class family apartment hotel; suites 2 to 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also choice single rooms; first-class cafe; attractive rates for the winter; inspection invited.

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West Side

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WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803, Columbus Bldg.

LONGER TERMS, LOWER PRICES ON DIAmonds and watches than any house in Chicago. Strelitz Bros., wholesale jewelers, 212, 167 Dearborn.

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FOR SALE— NEW MODERN HOME—
4837 GRAND-BLVD.
3-story and basement stone house WITH VERY LARGE PORCH, BUILT UNDER THE MOST CAREFUL SUPERVISION AND OF THE BEST MATERIAL THROUGHOUT; the interior is finished in the most desirable of the various hardwoods, including white and red mahogany, bird's-eye maple, etc.; private telephone on all floors; fireplace in bathrooms; all electrical improvements; best system of hot water heating; combination gas and coal ranges built in; mosaic floor in kitchen; DECORATED IN THE LATEST AND RICHEST EFFECTS OF MODERN ART; open today. W. H. PRUYN, owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—A CHANCE TO MAKE $10,000 OR more; 150 feet on 51st-st., once leased on basis of $20,000 for 99 years; improved by building partly completed to third-story joist; planned for 35 flats and 7 stores; to cost $35,000; estimated rentals $7,350 per year; will sell land and all improvements for $15,000 cash; call and see plans, etc. H. H. MUND, Room 1218 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—TWENTY BEAUTIFUL HOMES in Kenwood, from $10,000 to $60,000.
WOODLAWN-AV., nr. 47th, 30 ft., at $150 per ft.
47TH-ST., corner, 188 ft., at $145 per ft.
KIMBARK-AV., nr. 52d-st., 50 ft., at $115 per ft.
JOS. R. PUTNAM & CO., 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—$6,500 WILL BUY BEAUTIFUL modern 8-room HOME, 4805 Langley-av.; stone front, antique oak finish, tiled vestibule, bathroom, grills, consoles, mantels, etc., everything first-class condition; cost $8,500; only $500 down, balance very easy. Call on premises.

FOR SALE—A TREMENDOUS BARGAIN—5,000 square feet on Wabash-av., near 22d-st., including a 10-room brick residence, for $2 per square foot; will loan on it $5,000 at 5 per cent and take good clear vacant for the $5,000 equity. Address B 960, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE THE BEST, THE MOST modern, and by far the cheapest, new, 10-room, stone houses on the South Side for sale; terms to suit. WHITE & COLEMAN, builders and owners, 99 Randolph-st., Borden Block.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE; 3-FLAT STONE front, 3 furnaces, 7, 7, and 7 rooms, St. Lawrence-av., near 48th; rent $700; mtg. $5,000; price $6,750, this week only. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT PALOS PARK—ALTItude, 150 feet; wooded hills, plateaus, and ravines; good streets; 1 to 10 acres; $300 per acre; fare, 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5131 MADISON-AV., NEW, MODern 12-room residence, near Hyde Park express trains; $17,500; heated and open daily. See it and C. H. BINNEY, bank floor, Marquette Bldg.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, CORNER GRANDblvd. and 42d-st., east and south fronts; choicest 25-ft. lot on Michigan-av., near 34th-st. Address E 375, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—4539 GREENWOOD-AV., MODERN three-story rock-faced stone front; hardwood floors; various woods in trim.; exposed plumbing. C. E. FOLLANSBEE, Owner, 148 Hartford Bldg.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BD. RESIDENCE, LARGE grounds, south of 44th, at a great sacrifice. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—$650, S. E. COR. 67TH AND ABERdeen; 1-5 down. DRAY, Hotel Metropole.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-R. HOME, ONLY $1,850; brick basement; open plumbing; 1 block P. B. Weare's residence, Morton Park; C., B. & Q. and 3 electric lines 2 blocks; $100 down, balance easy; take vacant lot. Address C L 204, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FINE, NEW WEST SIDE 2-FLAT bldg., hardwood trim. and floor, stone front; price only $3,250, $300 down, bal. same as rent. W. H. STEWART, Owner, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—MY 9-ROOM STEAM HEATED residence, 846 Adams, corner Leavitt-st., lot 32x125.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — ON LA SALLE-AV., NEAR Goethe, best bargain ever offered; an 18-room residence; price $8,000. E. R. HAASE CO., 84 La Salle-st., Arnold, Agent.

FOR SALE—3-STORY FLAT BUILDING NEAR Lincoln Park, at a bargain. HELM, 77 Rush-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—50X125 FT., DESPLAINES; BARgain. Address JENSEN, 33 Coventry-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—NEW HOUSES, $3,000, $4,000, $4,900; small payments; also to rent. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1105 Tacoma Bldg.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—5 ACRES IN "STICKney Tract"; also good acre tracts northwest. T. EDWARDS, 145 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RANCH IN LEMHI COUNTY, Idaho; 800 acres, all fenced and exceptionally well improved, with buildings and machinery, abundant water, 350 cattle, grade Herefords mostly; also horses and hogs; would exchange for Chicago real estate. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TROUT PRESERVE, ON CHICAgo and Northwestern Ry., near St. Paul, Minn.; during last four years by actual record 5,322 brook trout have been caught by rod, weighing 2,275 pounds; nearly 600 acres and two and a half miles of river all inside the preserve. Franklin Investment Co., 180 E. Third-st., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES OF ILLINOIS PRAIrie land in artesian district will be sold at public sale March 10, 1899. For particulars address JOHN L. HAMILTON JR., Hoopeston, Ill.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE OUT BALANCE OF town site in Mich.; one-half sold in last 3 years; 50 acres left; only $2,000; a fortune for a live man; investigate; owner. Address E 478, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—5,000-ACRE stock ranch; price $75,000, clear, for Chicago income property. OTIS JONES, 115 Monroe-st.

MEXICAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—AMERICAN OWNS 500, WILL SELL 10 to 200 acres best coffee lands at half stock company prices. Address E 409, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—
Parties having desirable acres near Chicago ranging from $500 to $3,000 an acre which they wish to sell this spring will do well to list them with us, for we have several actual buyers.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—20 ACRES OR MORE, WITH BUILDings preferred, within 1¼ miles of station and 35 miles of Chicago, for clear Ashland-blvd. house, $8,000 to $15,000. T., P.-O. Box 485.

WANTED—CLEAR VACANT LOTS AT MELrose, Galena division of Northwestern Ry.; state number and lowest prices for cash. Address E 411, Tribune office.

WANTED—WILL MAKE A FEW CHOICE loans, any amt., 3½ to 6 per cent. Owners answer, with full particulars. E 448, Tribune.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR REAL EState or business for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—1898 TAXES REDUCED OR NO charge. Call or address R. 606, 160 Washington.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—CLEAR 7-ROOM COTTAGE AND 5 clear lots for brick flat worth $8,500; east of State and north of 65th-st.; will assume small incumbrance or add cash. WALTER H. BROWNE & CO., 510, 100 Washington-st.

EXCHANGE—50 FT., ALLEY L, $3,000; $1,000 inc.; want clear property. 175 Dearborn, R. 603.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WANTED—FOR CASH—1ST OR 2D MORTGAGE paper on good real estate; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—SPECIAL SUM OF $10,000 AT LOW rate of interest. M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at current rates; building loans made. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 206, Tribune office.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

TO LOAN—ANY AMOUNT FROM $1,000 TO $5,000; money waiting; no delay. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st., loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN on vacant or improved real estate. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at lowest rates. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN — WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON CO., 88 Washington-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate at lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit; building loans made. DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND—
NO CHARGES OF ANY KIND.
Amounts of $2,000 and over. None too large. 5½ PER CENT AND 6 PER CENT on approved vacant and improved.
Loans under $2,000 at favorable rates.
No guarantee policy required. Answer in four days. Application can be made 40 days in advance.
Interest commences when money is paid out.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, 85 La Salle-st. Main Floor. Opposite City Hall.

IF YOU CAN REDUCE YOUR PRESENT LOAN call on us; we can renew your loan at 5 per cent and small commission, without attorney's fees, or at 6 per cent and give you the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment. ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY
On choice real estate, with privilege of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

5 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate. LYMAN & PATTON, R. 906, 100 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay; 6 PERCENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st., Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES, ON IMPROVEL REAL ESTATE.
E. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN, WITHOUT COMMISSION, at 4½, 5, and 5½ per cent, on Chicago property, improved, or building loans; will give quick answer if full particulars are given. Address C E 475, Tribune office.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n.w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

WANT LOAN OF $2,000 ON REAL ESTATE for 3 or 5 years, 6 per cent; no trades, but a quick cash transaction wanted. Address E 422, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR GOOD PARTY, $5,000, 5 YRS., 4 10-room brick houses, Western, near Grand-av.; also $1,000, 4 yrs.; principals or attorneys only. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, Bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate. Building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

LOANS WITHOUT COMMISSION. ANDERSON, 425 Home Insurance Building.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY TO THE HIGHER CLASS SALARIED EMPLOYES.
The same reputation which secures you a good salaried position will also secure you credit; we advance money to men holding permanent positions with responsible firms or corporations in sums of $25 and up, which can be repaid in small weekly or monthly installments; our rates are about ½ the usual charged, and we believe you'll regard them as such on investigating the same; we make no inquiries of your friends or employer, but conduct all our business transactions on a strictly confidential basis.
CHICAGO LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO., Suite 910 Fort Dearborn Building, 134 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED CONFIDENTIALLY TO high-classed salaried people without indorser, mortgage, or security of any kind other than their own names; can repay in installments. Call and see me and you will receive as courteous treatment as your employer does at his bank. BREWER, 84 Adams-st., opposite Fair, R. 89.

WANT $1,000 TO $2,000 EIGHT OR TWELVE months; security fraternal life insurance $5,000; two policies, father and son; or corporation stock; state lowest interest. Address E 236, Tribune office.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, 6% interest. Tontine and distribution; policies discounted. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

MONEY LOANED—
Salaried people, without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly. Room 315, 218 La Salle-st.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; 6 per cent interest; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

WANTED—LOAN $100; RESPONSIBLE PARty; best of references. E 435, Tribune office.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY—
DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901. [Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.]
You can borrow whatever you need on
EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES, ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL, ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.
Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
You can deal with me quickly and satisfactorily. It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
And 1061 E. 61st-st., next to Alley "L." 61st-st. office open evenings until 9 o'clock.

MONEY.
MONEY.
MONEY.
MONEY.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., Room 12 Haymarket Theater Bldg., 161 W. MADISON-ST.,
WILL MAKE YOU A LOAN, LARGE OR SMALL, on pianos, household goods, horses, carriages, or any valuable security, AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES; THE LOAN CAN BE HAD AT ANY TIME; PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED TO BE MADE AT ANY TIME, LESSENING THE COST OF LOAN.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 216 and 217.
Our West Side office is open evenings until 8 o'clock to accommodate people living on the West Side.
MONEY.
MONEY.
MONEY.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO., 167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 702. [Seventh floor, near Monroe.]
WEST SIDE OFFICE, 1018 W. Madison-st., near Western-av.
ENGLEWOOD OFFICE, 528 W. 63d-st., cor. Eggleston-av., over postoffice.
Our Englewood office is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
LOANS ON FURNITURE—LOANS ON PIANOS, REAL ESTATE, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
LOWEST RATES.
EASIEST TERMS.
Deal with a reliable company when borrowing money, where you will get the cheapest rate and most liberal terms.
Please call upon us at any time and you will find it is greatly to your advantage.

RELIANCE LOAN CO.— 100 Washington-st., Room 503, and
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 110 W. 47TH-ST., CORNER STATE-ST.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, shoes, etc.
Property left in your own possession.
Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly.
It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN, 831 W. 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

LOWEST RATES IN CHICAGO ON GOOD FURniture loans from $200 to $1,000. F. G. WRIGHT, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 409.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BELTING, RUBBER, bran new, used but one day, 86 ft. 4 in., 65 ft. 6 in., 48 ft. 8 in. Address E 442, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S. FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—AUDITORIUM (TOWER). Best instruction; reasonable fee, classes and privately; day or evening; trial lesson free.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—GENERAL literature, law, medical. GEO. M. BECKWITH, 214 Clark-st., Room 34, s. w. cor. Adams.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CAUTION AGAINST HEAVY EXPENSES THAT SHOULD NOT BE PAID BY PURCHASERS OF
A HIGH GRADE PIANO.
In selecting a piano there is occasion for thoughtfulness. To buy an inferior or perishable instrument implies a bad bargain.
To secure a high grade piano at a price far in excess of its worth or excellence it also a bad bargain.
Why is it in accordance with intelligent and best business principles to select the Kimball?
The Kimball piano represents the highest development of musical mechanism. It is in favor with the musical profession and has the commendations of the greatest living musicians, because to great solidity of construction it adds a tone that is like the human voice in its richness, sweetness, range, and power.
The Kimball is sold at its actual worth. The Kimball is made in Chicago and is sold at manufacturers' price.
The price it not made excessive by including freights and profits to middlemen. It represents simply a narrow first margin on production.
All pianos and organs are marked with the selling price in plain figures, which is the same to one and all alike. EASY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO. (Established 1857), 243-253 Wabash-av., just south of Jackson-st.

WHAT'S IN A NAME—
EVERYTHING when the piano buying question comes up.
There are many pianos, but the name HALLET & DAVIS stands out from the many as A RELIABLE NAME!
A name gained by 60 years of good piano building.
We are careful of it.
There is a guarantee behind it which protects you.
Buy a Hallet & Davis and be satisfied!
New Hallet and Davis pianos range in price from $300 to $650.
Some "specials" this week for less, one in particular that was $650, now $290.
Worth a special trip to see.
Every price is marked in plain figures.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS, R. K. Maynard, Manager, 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

PIANOS
on
RENTAL PURCHASE.
Briefly state, we rent new Pianos and apply all rent toward the purchase. If you don't want to pay all cash, our rental purchase plan will solve the problem. Little used Pianos of our own and other makes at reduced prices. Over 100 Pianos to select from. Call or write.
VOSE & SONS PIANO CO., MANUFACTURERS, 248 WABASH-AV.

LARGE SIZED HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT (taken in trade toward Story & Clark piano), used some; $155.
Large Sohmer upright (taken in trade toward Story & Clark piano), good condition; $205.
Large sized Steinway (taken in trade toward Story & Clark piano), fine condition; $200.
Square pianos (taken in trade toward Story & Clark pianos); $20, $45, $57, $65, and $85.
New Eastern made pianos, upright; $152.
Knabe upright, medium size; $195.
Shoninger upright, small size; $135.
Matthews upright, large size, mahogany case; $200.
15 other uprights to be closed out this week regardless of value.
Story & Clark pianos, new designs, from $350 to $700. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

PIANO PURCHASERS—NOTE THE INCONtrovertible fact that at LYON & HEALY'S you will find—
The largest and finest stock of pianos in the world.
The lowest prices on pianos of guaranteed durability.
The most liberal terms.
Choice of twelve leading makes, including—
Steinway, Knabe,
Fischer, Krakauer,
Sterling, Ludwig,
And six others.
LYON & HEALY, WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.
P. S.—Our factories produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

GEO. P. BENT.
"CROWN" PIANO.
The only one of "many tones."
"CROWN" ORGAN.
Best for church and home.
THE ANGELUS
Plays any music on any piano.
THE SYMPHONY,
A "self-playing" or "you-playing" organ.
BENT'S BIG BARGAINS FOR BUYERS.
Prices and terms to suit people's purses.
209 Wabash-av.
249 Washington-blvd.
GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.

WE ARE SELLING STRICTLY FIRST CLASS pianos, unsurpassed in tone, action, materials used, workmanship, and durability, for less money than is usually asked for inferior instruments; we sell on time payments to suit buyers; call and get our prices; we are manufacturers. Established 1873. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

$75, $85, $95, $100, $125, TO $150 EACH; GOOD second-hand upright pianos; some are good as new by various makers; payments $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

NOT A NEW EASTERN-MADE PIANO, BUT A fine-grade "many-tone Crown," perfect as the day it left the factory; only case damaged by smoke, $200; other pianos, $125 and $150, which would ordinarily sell for $100 more were it not for the fire insurance; don't let this opportunity pass; payments when desired, regardless of the low price. GEO. P. BENT, Mfr., 209 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$3 AND $4 PER MONTH; 200 FINE new upright pianos; one year's rental allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

EMERSON PIANO COMPANY—
We have several exceptionally good bargains in EMERSON and other well-known PIANOS left from FIRE SALE.
It will pay you to examine them before buying elsewhere. Time payments if desired.
Emerson Piano Co., 207 Wabash-av. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered by some dealers as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

$125 BUYS A KIMBALL UPRIGHT PIANO; $100 buys a Fischer upright piano; $75 buys a Schumann upright piano; $50 buys a mahogany upright piano; fully guaranteed. STEGER PIANO CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

SOHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

WHY NOT RENT A PIANO UNTIL YOU ARE ready to buy? We rent good BAUER UPRIGHTS at $4 to $5 per month and allow one year's rent toward purchase. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

LARGE OAK EVERETT UPRIGHT, $175; FINE Starr upright, $150; New York upright, $100; and other unusual bargains. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

A. B. CHASE PIANOS, Sold only by GROSVENOR, LAPHAM & CO., 5th floor, 203 Michigan-av.

ESTEY UPRIGHT, $135; KURTZMANN ROSEwood upright, $150; large Hallet & Davis cabinet grand upright, fancy case, $175. LYON & HEALY, Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

LARGE, HANDSOME MAHOGANY CHASE UPright, $175; large mahogany Leland upright, a little shopworn, $165; G. W. Lyon upright, $85. LYON & HEALY, Adams and Wabash-av.

HANDSOME OAK KNABE UPRIGHT, GOOD as new, $275; Emerson upright, $130; Kimball upright, $125. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT, GOOD AS NEW, A great bargain, $300; Hallet & Davis extra large fancy mahogany upright, $185; Bauer upright, $135. LYON & HEALY, Adams-st. and Wabash.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 WABASH-AV., CHICKERING, Gabler, Packard, Pease, and Majestic pianos; special value in second-hand pianos.

PIANOS TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHTS OF brilliant tone at lowest rate. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$175 DECKER BROS. UPRIGHT PIANO, CABinet grand. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 W. Adams-st., cor. Union-st.

$135 EACH—VOSE & SONS' UPRIGHT PIANOS. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Union-sts.

CHASE BROS. & HACKLEY PIANOS—See these beautiful instruments before buying. Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 259 Wabash.

SHONINGER PIANOS, SHONINGER PIANOS; Chickering Bros.' pianos. Sold only by The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

PEASE UPRIGHT PIANO, $90. ADAM SCHAAF, 147 West Madison-st.

$105—EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Union-sts.

STANDARD MAKE UPRIGHT, SLIGHTLY used, $125, Room 501, 203 Michigan-av.

A FINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT FOR $285; FULly guaranteed; a rare bargain. STEGER PIANO CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

WEGMAN UPRIGHT PIANO, $125. ADAM SCHAAF, 147 West Madison-st.

SCHILLER UPRIGHT PIANO, $100. ADAM SCHAAF, 147 West Madison-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

DIEBOLD SAFE WORTH $130 FOR $65; 4½-FT. roll top desk, high top, $14.50, worth $27; combination desk and bookcase, $14; desks, chairs, etc., at low prices. Chicago Safe and Desk Co., 263 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEDIUM-SIZED ROLL TOP OFfice desk and chair. E 419, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, contents of houses and flats. 3606 Cottage Grove.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

WANTED—GOOD BILLIARD TABLE; WILL trade high-grade upright piano. Address C L 336, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLE WITH OUTfit; cheap. F. BRAND, 1302 Wellington-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MONEY FOR YOU—
To start in business; to increase your present business; to pay off your mortgage; to buy a lot or build a home; lowest rates; easiest terms. Call or address AMERICAN INVESTORS' COMPANY, 655 and 658 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.

SURE THING IN MINING.
Mining machinery patent, thoroughly introduced, no manufacturing plant needed; pays good royalty; no expenses; courts have sustained claims; price, $10,000. EDWARD SCOTT & CO., Joplin, Mo.

PERSONS OPENING AN INSTALLMENT house in the growing South desire to correspond with manufacturers of wares that can be sold to families. Address as below, with catalogues, PAUL H. SMYTH, 1905 George-av., Chicago, Ill.

TRAVELING SALESMEN, TRAINMEN, TEACHers, clerks can increase income 400 per cent by investing in graphite stock; only graphite property of any account in U. S. For particulars address McINTYRE & CO., Stevens Point, Wis.

WILL SELL ½ INTEREST OF A FINE LITTLE hotel doing a splendid business, to active party for $800 cash; rare chance; if you have the money and mean business investigate at once. Address E 456, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CASH GROCERY AND MARKET; large increasing business; sales $1,500 week; most attractive corner on South Side; wealthy neighborhood; liberal buyers; reasons for selling, sickness. Address E 432, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BEST LOCATED DRY goods building (size 25x80 ft.) in good town of 2,000 pop.; only two stores; one now closing out for good reasons. Address Lock Box 34, Keithsburg, Ill.

A SNAP—BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—A big livery in one of the best suburbs of Chicago; will trade for real estate and part cash. Address 1715 Oak-av., Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—FANCY BAKERY AND CATERING establishment, having extensive wholesale and retail ice cream trade; rare opportunity for an up-to-date business-man. Address E 330, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTIES TO TAKE STOCK IN NEW gasoline light co.; best invention out; 50 per cent guaranteed. Commercial Light Co., 71 Dearborn-st.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address B. HOLLENBECK, 127 Market-st.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST $200 OR more, securing large permanent income; capital safe, profits sure. H. Griffin, 1180 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST OLD ESTABlished office business; main partner stays; clearing $20 week; $400 cash. E 464, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MUSIC HALL, NOW PAYING EXpenses; must sell. E 412, Tribune office.

WANTED — MERCHANDISE, ANY KIND; spot cash. Address L.W.N., Morrison Hotel, city.

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND DELICATESSEN store, best trade and location. E 257, Tribune.

STORAGE.

IF STORING, MOVING, PACKING, OR SHIPping, call up Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co., 314-320 E. 43d-st. Tel. Oak 80.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEAT FLOUR AND CATTLE FOOD WANTed by a first-class Rotterdam firm in regular deliveries. Please address R. 48, care of Nederlandsche Kiosken Maatschappij, Rotterdam, Holland.

WE BUILD TO ORDER COOLING ROOMS AND refrigerators for meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and private residences; estimates furnished. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 71 Randolph-st.

INCUBATOR AND BROODER, COMPLETE, good order, $7.50. 2531 N. 45th-ct., Chicago.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Mar. 7, 10 am | Trave, Tu., Apr. 4, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 21, 10 am | Lahn.....April 18, 10 am
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tu., Mch. 14, 10 a. m.
Kaiser Friedrich.....Tuesday, March 28, 10 a. m.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse...Tu., April 11, 10 a. m.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen..........Thursday, March 23, 10 a. m.
Friedrich der Grosse, Thursday, March 30, 10 a. m.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Saale...March 4, 11 am | Ems.......April 1, 11 am
Aller...March 18, 11 am | Saale......April 15, 11 am
K.W. II...Mch. 25, 11 am | Aller......April 22, 11 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE.
PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG.
Aug. Victoria....April 6 | F. Bismarck.......June 1
F. Bismarck......May 4 | A. Victoria.......June 15
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
NEW YORK—HAMBURG DIRECT.
NEW YORK—CHERBOURG (Paris)—HAMBURG
Pennsylvania..March 11 | Brasilia........March 18
TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITSBERGEN by TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA, FROM NEW YORK JUNE 15. Apply
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—[LONDON].
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. Excellent connections to Paris.
S.S. St. Paul.....Mch 15 | S.S. Paris.......April 12
S.S. St. Louis....Mch. 22 | S.S. New York....Apl. 19
S.S. St. Paul.....April 5 | S.S. St. Paul.....Apl. 26
PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Sailing every Saturday.
S.S. Waesland.....April 1 | S.S. Russia.......April 15
S.S. Pennland.....April 8 | S.S. Rhynland.....April 22
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
S.S. Friesland....Mch. 8 | S.S. Westernland, Mch. 15
S. S. Southwark...Mch. 8 | S.S. Kensington, Mch. 22
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

GO TO EUROPE THIS YEAR and avoid the crowd of 1900. Cook's parties leave New York at convenient intervals during the season, covering all routes and resorts from the Mediterranean to the North Cape. Rates from $275 to $955, including all traveling expenses. Independent tickets everywhere. Programs, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON, 234 So. Clark-st., Chicago. New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

CUNARD LINE— ATLANTIC SERVICE.
Established 1840 and never lost a life.
The twin-screw steamships "CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA," 620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world, and the Fast Express Passenger Steamships "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.-p. Saturday sailings from New York. Cunard Line record, 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139.
New York. Queenstown. Liverpool.
Majestic, Mar. 8...noon | Teutonic, Mar. 22...noon
No steamer, March 15... Cymric, Mar. 29......noon
REDUCTION IN CABIN RATES.
First cabin Germanic, Britannic, and Cymric, $50 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $60 up; second cabin, $37.50 upward.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

DOMINION LINE—PASSENGER STEAMSHIP. United States and Royal Mail Steamships. Boston to Liverpool via Queenstown. New England, twin screw, 11,600 tons, March 1. Canada, twin screw, 9,000 tons, sails March 15. Dominion twin screw, 6,000 tons, March 22, 6:30 a. m. St. John and Halifax to Liverpool via Derry. Scotsman sails from Halifax March 6. Passage at moderate rates. Richards, Mills, & Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—TEL. MAIN 4140. New York—Rotterdam—Amsterdam. via Boulogne-sur-Mer, distant from Paris and London only three and a half hours. New twin-screw steamers "STATENDAM" and "ROTTERDAM." First Cabin, $62.50 and upward; Second Cabin, $45. All other steamers carry only one class of cabin passengers, called Second Cabin; rate, $40. Genl. Western Agt., No. 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY. Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Ethiopia..Noon, Mch 11 | Furnessia..Noon, April 8
Anchoria..Noon, Mch 25 | Ethiopia...Noon, April 22
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S.S. Co. From San Francisco:
GAELIC [via Honolulu].........March 8, 1 p. m.
HONGK'G MARU [via Honolulu] Mar. 17, 1 p. m.
CHINA [via Honolulu].........March 25, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st., Chicago. W. G. NEIMEYER, Agent.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA—
BY PRINCE'S LINE NEW STEAMERS.
CABIN, $65 AND UPWARDS.
Trojan Prince...Mch 18 | Tartar Prince....April 29
Spartan Prince..April 8 | Trojan Prince.....May 20
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS—FOR RACINE and Milwaukee every day, 8 p. m. Fare, $1.00. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Express 76.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, Co. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Port'l'd, D. Moines, Sx. City	* 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am *7:00 am
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines	* 6:00 pm	*7:45 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	†2:25 pm
Black Hills & Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Duluth Limited	*10:00 pm	*7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire	† 8:30 am *10:15 pm	c7:10 pm *9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 pm *10:15 pm	†6:55 pm *7:10 am
North, Iowa and Dakotas	* 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am † 3:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay & Menominee	† 5:00 pm	†11:00 am
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 5:00 pm * 6:00 pm	c7:00 am *6:30 am
Oshkosh, G. B., Menominee, Marquette & L. Superior	a 3:00 pm *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †8:05 a. m., a8:45 a. m., †10:25 a. m., †4:25 p.m., a6:35 p.m., †11:50 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a. m., †8:30 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3:00 a.m., a4:00 a.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., †11:30 a.m., †2:00 p.m., *3 p.m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. aSunday. cEx. Mon. †Ex. Sat. aDaily to M'ominee. kSat. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	† 4:35 pm
Illinois Mail	† 9:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Peoria	† 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 2:00 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:00 pm	* 9:42 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 3:20 pm	*10:35 pm
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	* 3:20 pm	* 8:10 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kan. City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Atchison, Colo. & Texas Express	* 5:45 pm	* 8:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 4:35 pm
Des Moines and Omaha	* 5:45 pm	* 2:00 pm
Fast Mail to Davenport	* 7:05 pm	* 2:00 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Springs, Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln, has composite Library Buffet Car and Pullman equipmt. Dining Car Ser.	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Cedar Rapids	†10:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Kan. City, Atch., St. J. & Tex.	*10:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Peoria	†11:30 pm	† 7:00 am
Des Moines and Omaha	*11:30 pm	† 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except N. O. fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:45 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello, Ill., & Decatur	* 5:45 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:35 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	X* 2:50 am	*12:15 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:45 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & Cairo Express	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 5:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:45 pm	* 4:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 6:30 pm	....
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.	....	† 1:30 pm

*Daily. †On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. †Except Sunday. X Sleeper open at 9:30 pm.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:40 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	*11:15 am
Milwaukee, Mad. and West	*11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:10 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 6:00 pm	† 6:30 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West	‡ 5:00 pm	¶ 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡10:30 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs	‡10:30 pm	¶ 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Springs	*10:00 am	* 8:15 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*10:00 am	* 2:55 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:55 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:30 pm	* 8:47 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:47 am
Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:47 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:47 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:15 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibule Limited	*11:00 am	*4:55 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	†12:30 pm	†3:05 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*4:55 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*9:50 am
Detroit, N. Falls & New York	* 3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & Boston	*11:30 pm	*7:15 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
Contin'tal Lim., N. Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	*3:00 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 8:12 am	† 5:03 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet	....	* 9:35 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays, 8 p. m.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver & Califor'a	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Spgfld. & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:38 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:58 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	† 6:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom'n	* 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket office, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo & Marion	† 8:00 am	D†9:15 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & T. Haute	†10:00 am	†1:45 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	D* 1:30 pm	D*9:15 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	* 7:45 pm	*7:44 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*9:03 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. Phone 2280 Main.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph	* 6:30 pm † 6:45 am	* 9:30 am †10:00 pm
Des Moines, Marshalltown	*10:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Sycamore & Bryon Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*8:45 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St. and station, 12th St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St.

January 29, 1899.	Leave	Arrive
Mail and Express	† 6.50 am	† 6.35 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	† 6.50 am	....
Grand Rapids Express	†11.45 am	†2.10 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10.30 am	* 8.55 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3.00 pm	* 8.55 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 4.15 pm	† 5.15 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.20 pm	†11.10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9.35 pm	* 6.30 am
Atlantic Express	*11.30 pm	* 7.50 am
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	*11.30 pm	* 7.30 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	†11.30 pm	† 6.30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on the Elevated Loop] and 22d-st. City Ticket Office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	....	† 7:30 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:30 am	* 7:30 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:05 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:30 pm
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Elkhart Accommodation	† 5:43 pm	†10:30 am
Fast Mail	* 3:02 am	....

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Washingt'n, Balt., Phil., N.Y.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*11:45 am	† 5:40 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	....	‡ 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel. Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York and Boston	* 3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	10:00 am
New York and Boston	* 9:20 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 9:20 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:30 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	4:40 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:30 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	† 1:00 pm	†5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	*7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	*7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Office, 193 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express	*10:25 am	9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest.	* 3:30 pm	10:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	7:00 am
Cleveland & Pittsburg Ex.	* 7:30 pm	7:50 am

CARTER TO BE INDORSED.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB TO LAUNCH HIS BOOM TONIGHT.

General Belief That His Candidacy for Mayor Will Receive the Earnest Support of Congressman Lorimer—Friends of Stewart, Haney, and Gibbons Active—All Four Likely to Be Voted On in the Convention—Business-Men's Harrison Club.

Zina R. Carter will be indorsed for Mayor by the Tenth Ward Republican club tonight. Although Mr. Carter at no time has said he was a candidate, this proposed action on the part of the Republicans in his home ward is accepted as assurance that he will make the race if the party wants him. There is strong reason to believe Congressman Lorimer will use his influence to secure the nomination of Mr. Carter. They are neighbors and close friends, and have been for several years. James Monaghan, who is booming his candidacy, said:

"We who know Mr. Carter believe he is in every respect the best and strongest man to nominate. It is the duty of the Republican convention to put up a candidate who will draw Republicans away from Harrison. We firmly believe Z. R. Carter would do it. There is no reason why any Republican should vote against him. His record on the Drainage board and in the City Council is entirely satisfactory, and no man can question his Republicanism. No man can fail to find where he stands on any important public matter. There is not the slightest doubt Mr. Carter would receive thousands of Democratic votes."

Convention Slate Not Probable.

Unless there is a radical change in sentiment before Tuesday the names of Z. R. Carter, Graeme Stewart, Judge Haney, and Judge Gibbons will go before the convention to be voted on. The primaries on Monday may give some definite idea as to the situation and a conclusion may be outlined at a caucus on Monday night when the several ward delegations will report their first choice.

The supporters of Graeme Stewart and Judge Haney are using their best efforts to land the prize. They feel confident, should the delegates be pretty evenly divided, there will be no slate making in the caucus. If any candidate for Mayor, however, should happen to have a long lead, the friends of candidates for the minor offices undoubtedly will want to enter into combinations and construct a caucus ticket.

For the Minor Offices.

I. N. Powell of the First Ward; Ed Williams, Thirteenth Ward; and W. C. Lawson, Thirty-second Ward, are all ambitious to get the nomination for City Clerk. The Treasurership apparently is open to any strong German-American. Fred A. Busse, Earnest Fichter, Emil Schaefer, E. G. Hailie, and Fred Wilkes are spoken of for the office. Alderman John Smulski of the Sixteenth Ward, Thomas G. Cannon of the Twenty-fourth, and W. C. Malley of the Thirty-fourth are running for City Attorney. In the Thirty-fourth Ward last night a caucus called by James C. Irwin, President of the County board, indorsed Mr. Malley for City Attorney and Frank I. Bennett for Alderman.

John M. Smyth for Chairman.

John M. Smyth, in all probability, will be chairman of the convention. It is proposed to open the campaign next Wednesday, and make it a vigorous one from the start. Unless he is compelled on account of throat affection to go away, Mr. Smyth will conduct the campaign.

Business-Men's Harrison Club.

Sixty-six of the 432 signers to the petition to Mayor Harrison asking him to run again for Mayor as the special candidate of the business-men met at the Sherman House yesterday to organize the "Harrison business-men's movement." Franklin Head presided and J. W. Amberg was secretary. Henry A. Knott, who, like Mr. Head, has been a Republican, took an active part in the proceedings, but the other prominent participants were all old-time Democrats.

Mr. Head said Mayor Harrison, if he were reelected, should make a great deal better Mayor his second term than he had his first. Ex-Congressman Goldzier also made a speech laudatory of the Mayor's course while in office. An Executive committee of fifteen will be chosen to arrange for meetings, and a Finance committee of ten to collect money. Paul O. Stensland, Henry A. Knott, and J. W. Amberg were authorized to select and prepare headquarters.

Mayor to Take the Stump.

Mayor Harrison will open his campaign at a meeting at the People's Institute, Van Buren and Leavitt streets, on the evening of March 18 or immediately thereafter. He told a delegation of Twelfth Ward Democrats which called on him yesterday that he would not take the stump until after the convention.

An Altgeld club was organized last night in the Twenty-second Ward, with James W. Thompson as President, George B. Smith Secretary, and John J. Donovan Treasurer.

Lively Aldermanic Campaigns.

The Republican aldermanic fight in the Thirty-first Ward between Alderman Sproul and Henry Eidmann is waxing warm. The Englewood Presbyterian Hospital board is urging the church people to support Alderman Sproul, because he secured an appropriation of $2,500 for the hospital. He is also backed by the Noble-Malette faction of the party organization. Eidmann has the backing of the machine as represented by Committeeman Charles Vail, is supported by McKenzie Cleland, head of the Y. M. C. A., and virtually has been indorsed by the Municipal Voters' league. Meetings are being held every night by both sides and the whole ward is stirred up.

If Alderman McInerney is renominated by the Democrats in the Twenty-ninth Ward the Republicans will put up William Webb to run against him.

THINK RUNIC STONE A HOAX.

Evanstonians Suggest It Was Perpetrated by Some Norwegian Minister—Curme Sends Copy to Sweden.

The Kensington tablet continued to excite interest yesterday in Evanston, though the prevalent idea was that the "runic stone" was a hoax. It was suggested the whole thing is a practical joke perpetrated by some Norwegian minister in Minnesota.

Another letter was received from "Per Svenske," which said:

If you change the runes of the first sentence somewhat you can get it to read: "Eight Goths from Vineland," which is a small town in Missouri. This coincides with the rendering I gave the last sentence: "We found a man dead, A. V. M., from Elsah, Illinois." These two towns are close together, although on different sides of the Mississippi.

Professor Curme made an exact copy of the inscription and sent it on to Professor Adolph Norreen of the University of Upsala, Sweden. It was discovered that of the entire inscription three words are Swedish, two English, and the others Norwegian.

TO BUILD FEWER WARSHIPS.

Senate Cuts Down the Number Provided by the House from Twelve to Eight.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The naval appropriation bill as reported to the Senate provides for a material reduction of the House increases of the navy, giving two seagoing coast line battleships instead of three, two armored cruisers instead of three, and four protected cruisers instead of six.

The bill as reported carries a total appropriation of $40,204,960, or an increase over the amount appropriated by the House amounting to $4,348,331. The principal items of increase follow: $850,000 for dry docks, $1,157,800 for the marine corps, $375,000 for the Brooklyn navy yard, and $750,000 for a steam engineering plant for the Brooklyn yard.

Habeas Corpus for Harold E. Thomas.

Judge Gibbons yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Harold E. Thomas, son of General Samuel Thomas, President of the Monon railroad company. Harold E. Thomas is a medical student about 25 years old. He is charged by John W. Fish with having failed to pay a board bill of $300. The hearing of the writ is set for this afternoon

FIGHT FOR DEAD MAN'S ISLAND.

Chicago Capitalists Have Backing of the Canadian Government in the War Over Its Lease.

Vancouver, B. C., March 1.—[Special.]—The last struggle for Dead Man's Island between British capitalists in Vancouver and Chicago millionaires is about to take place.

The Canadian government, after leasing the island for industrial purposes, said the action of ultra-Britishers in resisting their authority would prejudice Vancouver in the eyes of Canada.

The City Council and Chamber of Commerce, composed almost entirely of British capitalists, sent word back that the Queen, a higher power than the Canadian government, owned the ground, and in spite of leases to Chicago capitalists the reserve would be guarded against Yankee encroachment.

Both British and American gunboats have left the harbor, but a line of volunteer soldiers are drawn up on the island and have compelled Ludgate, representing the Chicago men, to keep off the reserve.

Today a delegation representing the capital and British sentiment of the province left for Ottawa to take steps to fight the matter in the courts.

Ottawa, Ont., March 1.—[Special.]—The deputation coming here from Victoria to induce the government to cancel the lease of Dead Man's Island will find the island belongs to the Imperial Navy Reserve, and the Ludgate lease provides that possession shall be given up whenever required for military purposes.

The position of the government is that the syndicate will put up mills at a cost of a quarter of a million, employing 1,000 hands. The city clearly had no authority to place armed men under orders to prevent the syndicate beginning operations.

MONEY FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

List of Cities Favored by Congress in the Closing Days of the Session.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Just before the final vote was taken on the sundry civil appropriation bill last night an amendment was voted in at the instance of Senator Allison, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, appropriating money for the work next year on all the public buildings which have been authorized by the present Congress, the appropriation for the year generally being one-half the total limit of cost. Following are some of the amounts appropriated in each case:

Indianap'is, Ind.	$250,000	Seattle, Wash.	150,000
Brunswick, Ga.	25,000	St. Cloud, Minn.	25,000
Elgin, Ill.	50,000	Stockton, Cal.	40,950
Kansas C'y, Kas.	75,000	Janesville, Wis.	25,000
New Iberia, La.	25,000	Anniston, Ala.	25,000
Tampa, Fla.	50,000	Salem, Ore.	50,000
Joliet, Ill.	50,000	Winston, N. C.	25,000
Eau Claire, Wis.	50,000	Leadville, Colo.	25,000
Monmouth, Ill.	38,000	Deadwood, S. D.	50,000
Oskaloosa, Ia.	25,000	Freeport, Ill.	37,500
Creston, Ia.	25,000	Hastings, Neb.	18,000
Clinton, Ia.	50,000	Norfolk, Neb.	7,000
Bristol, Tenn.	25,000	Jacksonmee, Mich.	25,000
Streator, Ill.	25,000	Omaha, Neb.	150,000
Joplin, Mo.	25,000	Canton, O.	15,000
Fergus Falls, M'n	37,500	St. Minn'polis, Minn	25,000
Aberdeen, S. D.	43,400	Macon, Ga.	88,000
Abilene, Tex.	37,500	Hot Springs, Ark.	39,000
New Brighton, Pa.	37,500	Dubuque, Ia.	50,000
Blair, Neb.	21,500	Springfield, Mass	20,000
Oakland, Cal.	125,000	Columbus, Ga.	25,000
Beaumont, Tex.	25,000	Jacksonmee, Miss.	31,000
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	62,500	Cleveland, O.	300,000
Butte, Mont.	100,000	Baltimore, Md.	100,000
Salt Lake, Utah	150,000		

The amendment also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts for the completion of the buildings within the limits provided.

SEQUEL TO JAMES VERDICT.

Kansas City Prosecuting Attorney Cancels All Other Train Robbery Cases on the Docket.

Kansas City, Mo., March 1.—[Special.]—As a sequel to the acquittal of Jesse James, tried for the Leeds train robbery, today Prosecuting Attorney James A. Reed dismissed all the train robbery cases on the criminal docket of Jackson County.

His action is generally approved, for there is a settled belief a jury cannot be found in this county, through the ordinary processes of jury selection, to convict a man charged with train robbery.

On the other hand, the prosecutor is censured by members of his own party for what is regarded as an impolitic admission, likely to bring undue opprobrium upon Kansas City and the local Democracy.

The cases dismissed included those against W. W. Lowe, the confessor; Andy Ryan, Caleb Stone, Char. Polk, and the mysterious man "Evans," supposed to be Bill Ryan, one of the old James gang, now in jail at Springfield, Mo., for complicity in the recent Macomb (Mo.) robbery, all of whom were charged by Lowe in his confession with being in the Leeds robbery.

The cases against the notorious "Jack" Kennedy, also in jail at Springfield, James Flynn, and George C. Bowlin, charged with complicity in the Chicago and Alton robbery of September, 1896, were also dismissed.

Kennedy is under indictment for the murder of Emma Schumacher more than a year ago.

DR. HARPER AT GERMANIA CLUB.

Speaks on the Relation of the University to Democracy—School Essential to Train Leaders.

Dr. William R. Harper last night at the Germania club discussed the relation of the university to democracy. He outlined the development and growth of universities, showing the democratic elements which marked their origin, and then said:

"The university is the prophet of the democracy and is its priest as well. Democracy, if it is to continue, must inspire the masses and retain their sympathy. Who will indict democracy into the new fields? The university is the prophet which will lead and comfort discouraged democracy."

F. Hopkinson Smith lectured on "The Quality of the Picturesque" before a large audience at Unity Church, Dearborn avenue and Delaware place, last evening.

CAPTAIN WILLARD IS PROMOTED

Made Surgeon of the First Illinois by the Adjutant General—Other Elections of Officers Confirmed.

Upon the recommendation of the commanding officer, Captain William G. Willard has been promoted to surgeon of the First Illinois Infantry, with the rank of Major, by the Adjutant General yesterday at Springfield. The following elections have been confirmed: Albert F. Lott, Captain; Frank L. Cheney, First Lieutenant; and Jacob Judson, Second Lieutenant, Company E, First Infantry; John McIntosh, Lieutenant Third Division, first ship's crew, naval militia; William W. Ray, Ensign Second Division, first ship's crew, naval militia.

Dairyman Hurt by Electric Car.

R. Zilley, a dairyman of River Forest, was seriously hurt yesterday morning by an electric car in Chicago avenue, between Elmwood and Scoville avenues, Oak Park, which struck and wrecked his delivery wagon. One of his arms and his collar bone were fractured.

Held for Altering Money.

Louis McDowell, who was arrested on a charge of "raising" a $1 bill to make it appear like $10, failed to convince United States Commissioner Humphrey yesterday that he altered the bill as a joke, and he was held to the federal grand jury in $1,000 bonds.

Berwyn Town Board Meets.

After a short conference last evening the Town Board of Berwyn appointed three policemen and a fireman to look after the interests of the village. It was decided to borrow $3,000 for current expenses, and the payment of the amount will be assured by the issuance of village warrants.

Accused of Shutting Off Water Supply.

E. H. Walterdorf, Hoyne avenue and Twenty-first street, will appear in Justice LaBuy's court today to answer the charge of shutting off the water in his house to compel his tenant, Constable Henry Peck, to move out. Peck declares he was not in arrears for rent.

If you want a strictly pure champagne that is extra dry get Cook's Imperial. Naturally fermented.

MORE TALK OF ARMY BEEF

SOLDIERS AND CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVES ON THE STAND.

Belief Expressed That Chemicals Were Not Used in the Preparation of the Rations—Manager for Armour & Co. Says the Only Extract Taken Out Is from the Water in Which the Meat Has Been Boiled—Others Corroborate Him.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The court of inquiry into the beef charges examined officers and enlisted men and representatives of Western meat firms today. The meat packers' representatives gave practicaly the same testimony they had previously presented to the War Investigating commission. Their examination will be followed by a more detailed examination into specific incidents connected with meat furnished to Cuba and Porto Rico during the war.

Major Jesse Lee, who has attended the court for some days, it being generally understood that he was present in behalf of General Miles, appeared again today, taking notes and formulating questions.

Major George H. Sands of the Engineer Corps testified that the refrigerator beef received at his camp usually had to be trimmed before using, but lost little weight in this way and was generally satisfactory.

Arthur Meeker, general manager for Armour & Co., described the process of purchasing, slaughtering, and packing meats prepared by his firm. Mr. Meeker said his house had been furnishing dressed beef to United States army posts for seven or eight years past. During the Spanish war they had furnished the government about 4,000,000 pounds.

Colonel Davis then turned to the chemical phase of the inquiry and asked:

"On what agent do you depend for the preservation of dressed beef?"

"Cold air," replied witness; "absolutely nothing else."

Mr. Meeker said he knew that one Powell had made some experiments at Tampa with chemically preserved beef, but he knew nothing of the details of this experiment, and none of the beef was sold to the government.

Regarding canned roast beef witness said there was no distinction between the packing cattle and those for refrigerating except that the canners and packers were leaner, so as to not get so much fat in the can. The leanest part of the carcass was selected for packing. The only byproduct of the canned beef was the water in which the meat was boiled, which furnished "an infinitesimal amount of beef extract." Pressed to say how much beef extract would be made in packing 100 pounds of beef, witness pleaded ignorance of exact figures, adding that scientific authorities agreed that it was impossible to extract more than 1½ or 2 per cent of nuriment by boiling meat.

Witness said his firm had sold a great many million pounds of canned roast beef to the British government, by whom it was used in India, Egypt, and South Africa. No complaints had been received. France had used the beef as a regular army ration for years under a three-year guarantee. The Armour company had been underbid in recent years by a French Madagascar company, whose products came into France free of duty. Japan and Germany also used the canned meat with good results.

A certified copy of a letter from Lord Wolseley of the British army was presented to the court, in which he spoke in favorable terms of "tinned meats and vegetables" for practical use in tropic campaigning.

The testimony of General Superintendent Wild of Swift & Co. covered practically the same ground except that his company did no canning.

Edward Tilden treasurer of Libby, McNeill & Libby of Chicago, agreed substantially with Armour's representative. He said from his company the government sometimes got different grades of canned meats in filling orders, but the purchasing officers always knew what quality they were getting.

Lecture by Joseph E. Stevens.

Joseph Earle Stevens of New York gave a stereopticon lecture on "The Philippines" at the University club of Chicago last night. He described the voyage to Manila, scenes on board the ocean steamers, and native and foreign life in the archipelago.

Scholle's Good Furniture.

The first part of the home to get attention in the refurnishing is the bedroom.

We have found that people begin upstairs and work down.

Let us present our offerings.

We believe that in no store in Chicago is there piece for piece such a showing.

But we can't describe it—not here. You must see it!

These hints of prices:

Brass Beds from	$13.00 to $ 95.00
Iron Beds from	3.80 to 20.00
Dressing Cases from	10.00 to 200.00
Chiffoniers from	6.00 to 75.00
Dressing Tables from	10.00 to 60.00

In Brass Beds and Iron Beds we quote *manufacturers' prices.*

We are upholsterers, too.

SCHOLLE'S, 222 Wabash, Between Adams and Jackson.

KNOX

EXTRA QUALITY

(None genuine without trade mark.)

Spring Hats

ARE READY.

Leaders for half century—Styles always correct—New shades—Derbys and soft hats.

Ladies' Hats.

Shayne's ready-to-wear Walking and Felt Hats—New shades and shapes—spring styles. Sole agents for Centemeri Gloves for ladies and gentlemen.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
157 AND 159 STATE STREET.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Inviting Store News.

Choice new Spring merchandise shown in a number of wideawake departments at the lowest of prices.

Silks—A Tempting Array.

WE have so many exclusive weaves in silks, and so many out of the ordinary bargain offers, we urge every prospective silk buyer to visit the department this week without fail.

Embroidered Silks, special designs, rich, beautiful goods, in dots, stripes, and open work embroidery,
$2.50, $1.50 & $1.00

24-inch all-silk plain Colored Grenadines—all the dainty colorings—special offering..... **85c**

Figured Grenadines and Printed Satin Stripe Grenadines, all silk, $1.00 qualities, sale price..... **58c**

SPECIAL—100 pieces 23-inch Check Taffeta Silks, an honest $1.00 value—all styles, all colors, all sizes—sale price..... **85c**

Printed Foulards and India Silks—choice designs, rare colorings—an unequaled assortment—*no better values to be found anywhere*—special values—
$1.00, 75c & 50c

Black Silks—Black Crepe de Chene—$1.00 value..... **75c**

Black Satin Duchess and Luxor—full $1.25 qual.. **$1.00**

Black Taffeta Silks—best goods—reliable in every sense—two special qualities..... **85c & 75c**

New Spring Tailor-Made Suits.

THE new styles, as represented in our Suit department, on the third floor, are marked by a beauty, a finish, and an artistic excellence, and the prices are right, too, as for instance:

Tight-fitting Gowns, in a large and varied assortment of this season's new suitings, black and colors—perfect fitting waists, silk-lined and percaline-lined skirts, cut after the latest models—unexcelled values at..... **$20.00**

Silk-Lined Suits in both tight-fitting and fly-front styles, exquisitely tailored from specially selected materials—new weaves in cheviots, Venetians, coverts, and other cloths, in black and colors—also small checked and striped suitings—
$25, $30 & $37.50

New Spring Jackets.

WE are sure that the new Spring styles in Jackets will please every lover of art in dress. They are genteel, elegant, and at the same time have an indefinable style that commends them. Here are some special offers to introduce new goods.

Stylish short Box and Fly-front Jackets in imported Cheviots, Venetian and Covert Cloths, in black and colors. These jackets have the new shirred or pleated sleeves, are lined throughout with fancy striped and plaid taffeta silk, and are offered now at the special introductory price of..... **$12.00**

A handsome assortment of short Box and Fly-front Jackets in this season's most approved styles of sleeves and lengths—made of new materials in black and colors, with pretty silk linings **$15.00**

Bromley Smyrna Rugs at Half.

WE have just bought 1,000 of the handsomest Bromley Smyrna Rugs we have ever seen, at the lowest prices ever obtained on such excellent goods—so low, in fact, that we are quoting these *half* prices while this thousand lot lasts:—

Size 26x54, $2.25 values..... **$1.15**
Size 30x60, $3.00 values..... **$1.50**
Size 36x72, $4.00 values..... **$2.25**

CARPET SIZES—We are also offering a fine lot of 9x12 Bromley Smyrnas, such as always sell at $21, for.. **$17.50**

ORIENTAL RUGS—The special features in our Oriental Rug department for tomorrow's selling are these:

A great collection of Anatolian Mats—sizes up to 1.8x3.4 and values up to $6.00, splendid designs & colorings—special price. **$3.75**

Rich antique Bokharas—sizes average 4.3x5—values up to $22.50—choice for..... **$14.75**

Kazaks, Khivas and Gashmeres—sizes up to 4.3x7—average price..... **$14.75**

Black Dress Goods.

CONTINUING the offers that made Monday and Tuesday such busy days at this counter:

48-in. All-Wool Lupin's Camel's Hair — regular $1 quality for... **50c**

48-in. All-Wool Lupin's Camel's Hair—reg. $1.25 quality for..... **63c**

44-in. Mohair Crepons in small designs—regular $1.25 quality—for..... **75c**

48-in. All-Wool Lupin's Camel's Hair—regular $1 quality for **50c**

48-in. All-Wool Chevron Cheviot for tailor-made suits..... **85c**

44-in. Mohair and Wool Crepons, very large variety—$1.75 quality—yard..... **$1.50**

New Challies.

In the Dress Goods Dept. on the Main Floor.

WE have just received a large invoice, representing the daintiest patterns and best designs in plain printings and satin stripes that we have ever offered. Most of the designs are exclusive, including Persian, foulard, polka dot and floral effects in effective and new color combinations. We are sure you will not find these values equaled elsewhere at our prices..... **50c & 75c**

Silk and Wool Tissue Soie Laine, fast colors, printed on cream grounds, per yard..... **50c**

A regular 85c 46-inch Tweed Suiting, made especially for early spring wear, in mixtures of brown, tan, green, wines, blue, mode and olive—about 30 pieces in this lot—today every yard..... **50c**

Great bargins in 50-in. Camelhair Cloth and 50-inch Cheviots, goods are all shrunk and sponged, desirable street shades, a good $1.00 value—price for this sale..... **75c**

20 colorings in Golf Plaids, those beautiful 54-inch reversible fabrics which retail everywhere at $1.25, a large and varied stock offered this week, per yard..... **85c**

54-inch English Checked Suitings, suitable for street or cycle suits and skirts, heavy enough to be worn without lining—an American made suiting that looks as well as the imported $3.00 kind and that retails ordinarily at $1.50—special this week..... **95c**

54-inch Venetian Cloth, in all the new colorings, a handsome, stylish fabric that is being retailed now at $2.00 and above elsewhere on State street and which we alone offer as low as..... **$1.85**

Fancy Linens.

THE feature of our Linen department today will be a clearing sale of Fancy pieces, hemstitched, open-work and hand-embroidered Squares, Scarfs, Center Pieces, etc., at these reduced prices:

A great collection of Plain Linen and Damask Tray Cloths and Squares, all at the one price—each..... **25c**

Plain Linen and Damask Bureau and Sideboard Scarfs—each..... **50c**

An odd lot of real hand-embroidered Table Scarfs, in colors, worth up to $3.00, each **$1.00**

Hand-drawn plain Linen Lunch Cloths, 40 inches square, beautiful goods, at—each..... **$1.25**

Carpets.

WE are still offering Body Brussels Carpets, such as usually sell at $1.10—handsome designs and colorings, with and without borders to match—25 desirable patterns to choose from—at..... **77½c**

TRAVELERS' Sample Handkerchiefs.

THIS is a great week at our handkerchief counter, because we are in the midst of a semi-annual sale of travelers' sample handkerchiefs—handkerchiefs that have been shown by traveling salesmen of our wholesale house to exhibit the spring's latest and best styles, and because they are a little pin marked sometimes, and possibly show the effects of handling, the prices are cut in half, offering splendid values at

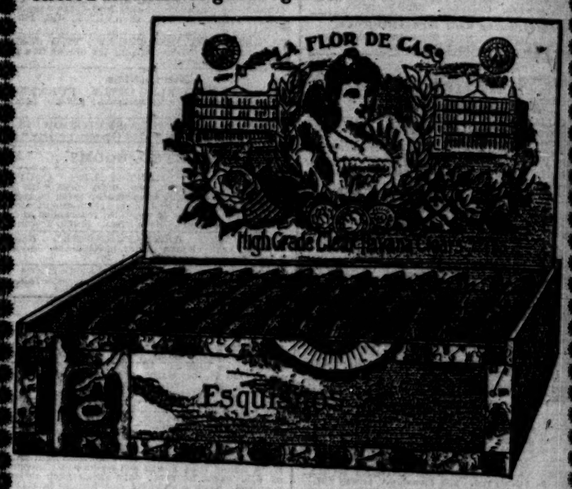
5c, 10c, 15c, 19c, 39c

THE FAIR

State, Adams and Dearborn Streets.

Cigars

Entire stock Cass Cigar Mfg. Co., Chicago, at 65 cents on the dollar, This stock consists of high-grade hand-made clear Havana cigars, and at the prices we quote it is one of the greatest snaps ever offered smokers of good cigars.



	Regular price per 100	Our price.
La Flor de Cass Exquisitos	$9.00	4 for 25c;
La Flor de Cass Londres Grand	$8.00	Per 100, $6.00;
La Flor de Cass Puritanos	$8.50	Box of 50, $3.00;
La Flor de Cass Rothschilds	$9.00	Box of 25,
El Trafico Exquisitos	$9.00	**$1.50**
Flor de Gertrude Hobson	$9.00	
El Tropico Puritanos Finos	$8.50	
La Rita Perfectos Especials	$9.50	
La Flor de Cass Bouquet	$8.00	5c each.
La Flor de Cass Conchas Bouquet	$7.50	Per 100, $4.90;
La Flor de Cass Conchas Esp	$7.50	Box of 50,
Flor de Gertrude Conchas Esp	$7.50	**$2.45**
El Tropico Conchas Bouq., 1-40	$7.50	
El Tropico Conchas Bouquet, 1-20	$7.50	
El Tropico Conchas Esp., 1-20	$7.50	

MARCH SALE

RUGS from Persia, India, Turkey.

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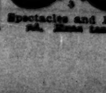

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